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MORRISONS'
STRANGER'S GUIDE

FOR
WASHINGTON CITY;

WITH
ETIQUETTE

TO BE OBSERVED IN CALLING UPON

THE PRESIDENT, OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT,
FOREIGN MINISTERS, &c.,

BY
L. F. TASISTRO,
LATE OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

ILLUSTRATED WITH WOOD AND STEEL ENGRAVINGS, ENTIRELY RE-WRITTEN,
AND BROUGHT DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME.

WASHINGTON, D. C.:
W. H. & O. H. MORRISON.

1866.



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NOTICE.

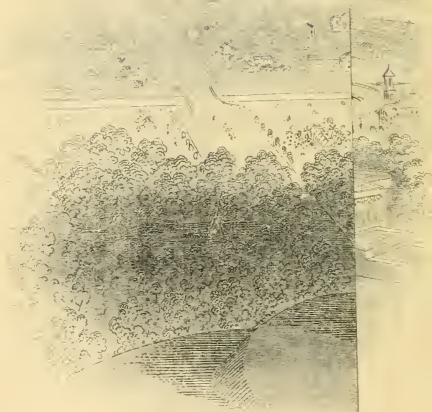
WE present to the public the sixth edition of this little work ; or we should more properly say, a new work, embracing a Guide to Washington, with the more essential rules of polite society in the Metropolis. It has been entirely rewritten, and embraces a description of all the public buildings, grounds, and objects of interest in the city and its vicinity, including hospitals, &c.

It is believed that no work of the kind embraces a greater amount of valuable information for strangers and citizens in so short a compass.



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Strangers' Guide.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, the Seat of Government of the United States, is situated at the head of tide-water and of navigation on the Potomac, the broadest, and, in many respects, the most beautiful river in the Union. The city is surrounded by hills on the east, north, and west, forming an amphitheatre, from the sides, and tops of which every house and street is visible.

The engraving presents a view of the city, with the Capitol in the foreground. On the right are seen the towers of Trinity Church, the City Hall, the Post Office, and Patent Office, and far beyond is the lofty range of hills above Georgetown. Pennsylvania Avenue, with its beautiful rows of trees, and its busy throngs, is seen in the centre; to the left of it the meandering course of the Washington Canal is marked by a white line; and on the extreme left is Maryland Avenue, leading to the Potomac, which is in full view. Immediately west of the Capitol, and between the two Avenues, are the Columbian Armory, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Washington Monument. The hills beyond the river are in Alexandria county, Virginia.

No city in the Union, perhaps, has a more beautiful

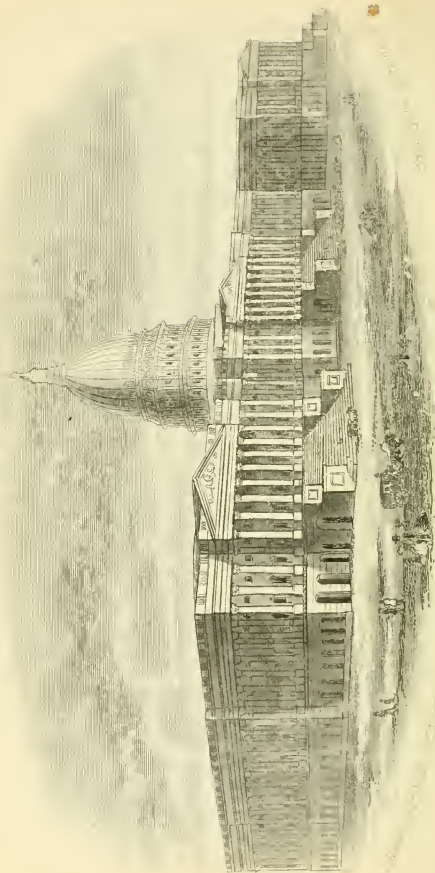


THE NEW YORK STATE HOUSE, ALBANY, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE HOUSE, ALBANY, N. Y.

site than Washington, and few are better situated for manufactures and commerce. But, with Baltimore and Alexandria in the immediate vicinity, which had many years the start of it, Washington may be said to have literally no commerce, and her manufacturing enterprises are yet in their infancy. The Federal Government, with its annual distribution of official prizes, has hitherto monopolized the attention of a majority of those who have turned their ambitious thoughts towards the Seat of Government; and the great natural advantages of the position for business enterprises have been neglected. The city is cotemporaneous with the Capitol. Prior to the location of the Seat of Government at this place, there was not even a village where Washington now stands. The act bears date July 16th, 1790; and, as may be supposed, population immediately began to flow to it, though less rapidly than was anticipated. The number of inhabitants is at present supposed to be more than 100,000. The magnitude of the plan of the city, and the distances of the public edifices from each other, seem to have retarded its growth, as the responsibility of paving the immense streets, with one exception, has been thrown upon the city. But these early difficulties are now overcome, and Washington is rapidly rising into importance as a city. Within a dozen or fifteen years the style of private building has greatly improved, and become more worthy of the noble public edifices in their midst. The munificent supply of water by a grand Aqueduct, now near completion, which, while it is a tardy fulfilment of the original plan of the city, will add greatly to the prosperity of the place, as well as to its beauty, interest, and comfort.





U. S. CAPITOL

Public Buildings, etc.

THE CAPITOL—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

THE Capitol has a noble and commanding situation upon the brow of a hill, a mile northeast of the Potomac. From its roof the eye surveys a magnificent panorama of the surrounding country. The river is seen to emerge from the narrow gorges of the hills in the direction of the Blue Ridge. Suddenly it turns from a nearly eastern to a southern direction, and meeting with the ocean tides, it widens into a bay a mile in width, whose placid waters mirror the elevated slopes which wall it in on either side. The site is worthy of the noble structure which stands upon it.

The Capitol, like Rome, was not built in a day. It has gradually grown up with the country. but, like the country, it was modeled upon a great scale, and with an eye to future enlargements. The corner-stone of the old building, which now constitutes the centre of the new edifice, was laid on the 18th September, 1793, by General Washington, in the presenee of a large concourse of citizens, and with imposing ceremonials. The plan was drawn by Dr. Thornton, and the work executed under several successive architects, (Messrs. Hallet, Hadfield, Hoban, and Latrobe,) but was not complete when it was destroyed by the British army in 1814. It was rebuilt in the course of the succeeding ten years ; but after a quarter of a century it was found

inadequate in many respects to the public convenience. It is 352 feet 4 inches in length. The width of the wings is 121 feet, and the width of the centre, including the portico and steps, 290 feet. This whole structure, including centre and wings, becomes the centre of the new building. The corner-stone of the new wings, was laid by President Fillmore on the 4th of July, 1851. Mr. Webster delivered an oration on the occasion. They are connected with the main building by corridors, each 44 feet in length and 56 in width. The wings are each 324 feet in length, from east to west, including porticos and steps, by 152 feet 8 inches from north to south, including porticos. The total length of the whole edifice is made up of the old centre building, the corridors, and the width of the two new wings. It is therefore 745 feet 8 inches.

The material of the old edifice is yellow sandstone, which has been painted white, to beautify and preserve it. The wings are of white marble. The architecture is Corinthian, and the style of finish, exterior and interior, is elaborate. The new dome, as presented in the engraving, rises 241 feet above the top of the building, and 396 feet 4 inches above the level of the grounds at the foot of the terrace, or only 4 feet less than St. Paul's, and 36 feet less than St. Peter's. The material of the dome is cast-iron.

The Rotunda, though shorn of its glories while the new dome remains incomplete, is still worthy of the especial attention of visitors. It is 96 feet in diameter, and its walls are ornamented with historical paintings and sculptures. Of the eight large paintings which occupy the panels in the lower surface of the walls, the four illustrative of revolutionary events are by

Colonel Trumbull, of Connecticut, who was an aid-de-camp of General Washington. They are greatly admired by the lovers of art. The events chosen by the artist for representation are, the Declaration of Independence; the Surrender of General Burgoyne, at Saratoga; the Surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown; and the Resignation of the command of the Army by General Washington to Congress, at Annapolis, at the conclusion of peace. The other paintings in the opposite panels are, respectively, the Embarkation of the Pilgrims by Weir, the Landing of Columbus by Vanderlyn, De Soto's Discovery of the Mississippi by Powell, and the Baptism of Pocahontas by Chapman. These great paintings are all by American artists.

Above the four entrances to the Rotunda are four groups of sculpture in high relief, also illustrative of events in the history of the country. They are accurately delineated by our engravings. That over the north door represents William Penn in the act of making a treaty with the Indians, under the shadow of an elm tree. On the opposite wall, Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky, is represented in a desperate hand to hand conflict with Indians. This group speaks for itself, and needs no description. A band of Winnebago Indians who visited Washington some years ago, were greatly affected by it, and actually raised the war-whoop in the Rotunda; when, perhaps, frightened at the sound of their own voices echoed through the lofty dome, they fled from the hall.

Over the eastern doorway is a group representing the Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts. The boat has just touched the rock, when the Englishman is met by the Indian with the offer of

an ear of corn, as a symbol of hospitality and friendship. The child of the white man seems to beg his father not to venture on shore, while the mother looks with trustful eyes to heaven.

Over the western door, Pocahontas is shown in the act of shielding Captain John Smith, the pioneer colonist of Virginia, from the savage ferocity of her father, Powhatan, by thrusting her form between him and his victim. These groups are by Italian and French artists, and are greatly admired.

Under the eastern portico, on the north side of the entrance to the Rotunda, is a statue of War, by Persico, an Italian. It is 9 feet high, of Carrara marble. There is nothing fierce or ferocious in this piece; the angry brow and the determined bearing are rather expressive of indignation at wrong, and a conscious power to punish it.

On the opposite side of the door, Peace is personified by a maiden, who, in simple garb, and with the expression of the sweetness of woman, extends the olive branch to her warlike brother. These pieces are highly finished.

As has been elsewhere indicated, the Dome is surmounted by a tholus, upon which is placed a colossal statue of Freedom, in bronze, 18 feet high, said to weigh fifteen tons. It was designed in plaster, in Italy, by the great American sculptor, Crawford, and the model for more than a year stood in the old Hall of the House of Representatives, the admiration of all who beheld it. The statue has been cast in bronze from this model by Clark Mills, who has succeeded in preserving the grace and beauty of the original.

The beautiful group which surmounts the pediment

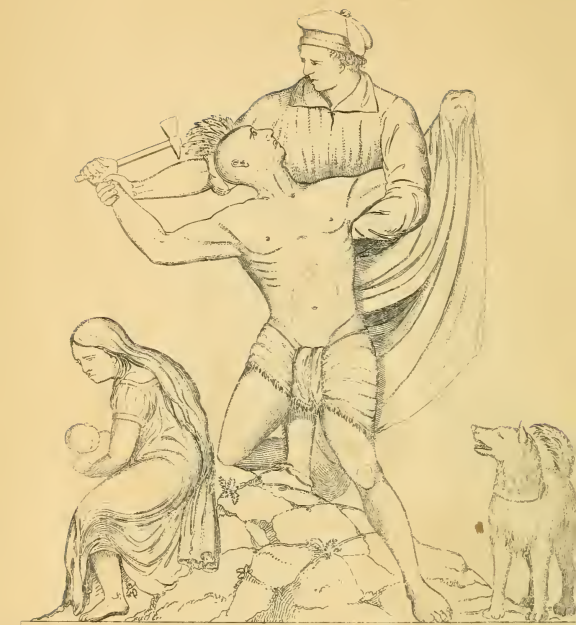


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Published by W.H. & A.H. Morrison

COLUMBUS

(by Persico.)



CIVILIZATION

by Greenough



Mayer 20.

Published by W. B. L. & Co. 1850.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON

by Greenough.

of the new Senate wing is also by Crawford. The principal figure is that of a lovely woman wearing the cap of liberty ; it is intended to symbolize Liberty. On her right and left are the merchant, the mechanic, and other American characteristic figures.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.—This group occupies the southern abutment of the steps leading into the portico of the Capitol. It is by Persico. It represents Columbus landed in America. He holds a globe in his right hand, symbolic of his discovery of a new world. He is encased in armor, and the artist is said to have copied it, to a rivet, from a suit worn by Columbus. The figure on his right is an Indian female, and her attitude expresses the astonishment and dismay which was manifested by her race on first beholding Europeans.

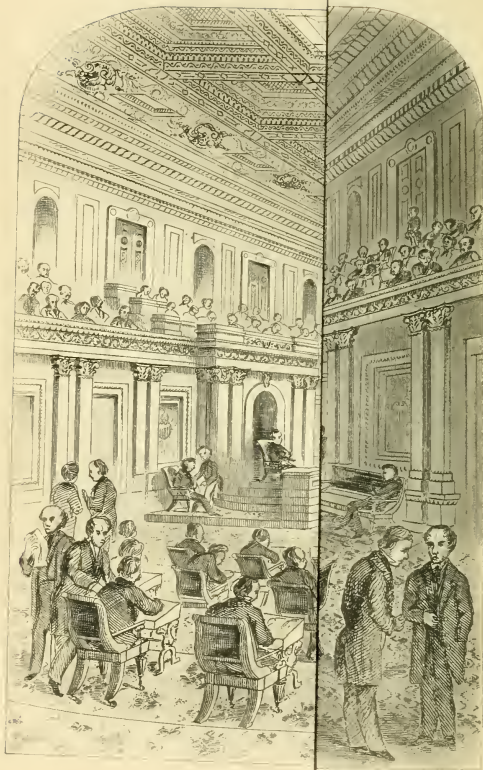
CIVILIZATION.—This group by Greenough represents the conflict of civilization with savage life. The female figure on the left represents a terror-stricken mother holding her child, while the murderous savage is arrested by the father, as his arm is raised to deal the deadly blow. The dog on the right looks on the conflict with eager interest. This group has been greatly admired by the lovers of art.

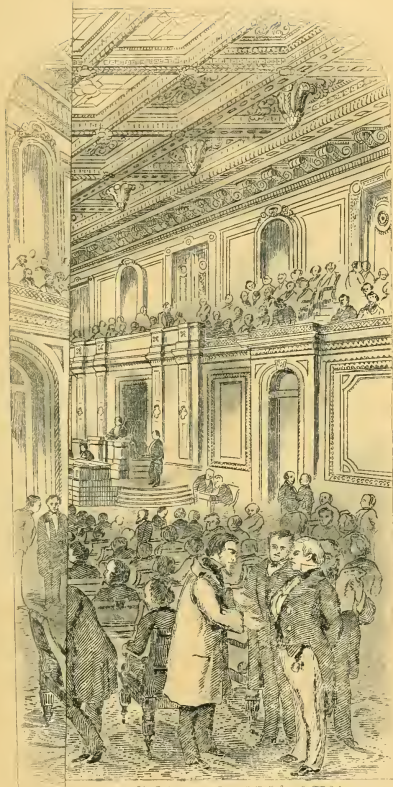
STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—Greenough's Statue of Washington, of colossal size, sits on a pedestal of granite, in the grounds east of the Capitol. The Father of his Country is represented in a sitting posture, with his right hand pointed to heaven, while the left holds a Roman sword, with the handle turned from the person, symbolic of his trust in Providence, and ascription of the glory of his achievements to that source. The statue is of one piece of marble, though

not pure white. It is greatly admired by persons whose tastes have been cultivated and familiarized with works of art. Mr. Everett regards it as one of the greatest works of sculpture of modern times.

The interior architecture of the extension is elaborately finished. The walls are decorated with fresco paintings, and the floors are covered with incaustic tiling. The walls of the Vice-President's room are entirely of Tennessee and Italian marble. There is also a retiring room adjacent to the Senate chamber, whose wall and ceilings are richly covered with gilt.

The new Senate Chamber and House of Representatives are worthy of the especial attention of strangers. They are entirely similar in construction, but differ in size and finish. They are situated in the centres respectively of the north and south wings of the Capitol, with continuous halls running around them, and separating them from the outer walls, or from the committee rooms. They are, therefore, necessarily lighted from above. The ceilings are cast-iron frame works, the large square panels being filled with glass richly embellished with symbolic representations of the arts, history, and characteristics of the country. These rich ceilings temper while they admit the light of day which comes without stint through the glass roofs above. There is also an arrangement of movable metallic plates, on the principle of Venetian blinds, under the sunny sides of the respective roofs; so that when the sun is at meridian height, and when it is descending in the west, the amount of light admitted may be the same. Above the ceiling there is an ingenious and complicated apparatus for lighting the halls with gas, the effect of which is to produce a light





Published by Wm. A. D. H. Merriam.





THE GREAT HALL, PALACE OF ST. JAMES'S



scarcely distinguishable from that of day. The ventilation of these halls is admirable.

The Senate Chamber is 113 feet 3 inches long, by 80 feet 3 inches wide. These dimensions include the galleries, which extend entirely around, and will accommodate about one thousand persons. The space under the galleries is partitioned off into small apartments, and the area of the floor is diminished to that extent. It is 83 feet 11 inches long by 51 feet 1 inch wide.

The House of Representatives is 139 feet long by 93 feet wide, in its greatest extent. The floor is 113 feet by 67. The galleries will accommodate some fifteen hundred persons. The elevation of either hall is 37 feet. The accurate pictures which accompany these descriptions will render them perfectly intelligible to every reader.

The grounds surrounding the Capitol, which now embrace about thirty acres, and which are famed for their beauty, are to be enlarged to some four or five times their present dimensions. The whole cost of the Capitol, including the old and new additions, with the ground that surrounds it, will amount to perhaps ten or twelve millions of dollars. T. U. Walter, Esq., is the architect of the extension and the dome. The work was under the superintendence of Captain M. C. Meigs, of the Engineer Corps, until about the beginning of the war, when he was restored to his more appropriate sphere of military duty, and Mr. Walters was placed in charge of the work.

PLAN OF THE CAPITOL, WITH LOCATION AND NUMBER OF ROOMS, ETC.

Every Room, Picture, piece of Statuary and object of interest in the Capitol will be found under its proper Alphabetical head, numbered to correspond with the number on the Plan to which it belongs, and located so as to show on what Floor and in which Wing it may be found. Persons following the passages laid down on the Plan, can experience no difficulty in finding any place they may wish. There will be found also the names and a description of every thing that would be likely to interest the Visitor.

ON THE FIRST FLOOR.

Law Library.—Old Building, No. 8.

This room was formerly used by the United States Supreme Court, but is now used as a Law Library; it contains a very fine collection of Law Books; none but Members, Senators, and Heads of Departments are allowed to draw books from here: but strangers can consult any books they may wish, without being permitted to carry them out of the room. This Library is open from nine o'clock A. M. until Congress adjourns; and when Congress is not in session from nine A. M. until three P. M.

Folding Room of the House.—Old Building, No 16.

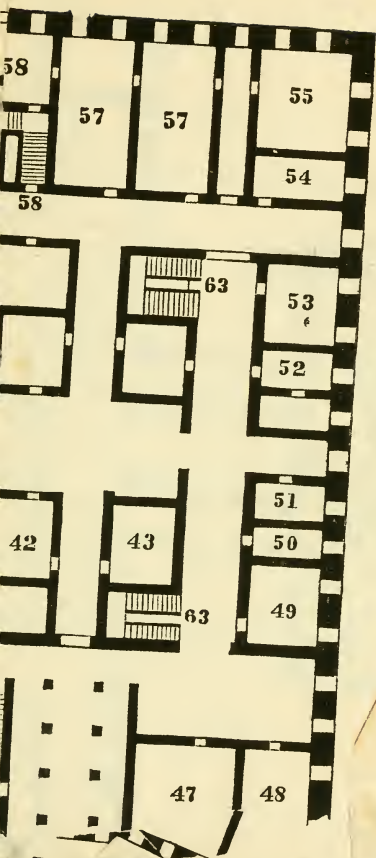
This Department is used for the Folding and Distribution of Books, Speeches, and Documents, authorized to be printed by Congress. There is a similar establishment on the First floor, Senate Wing, No. 47.

Restaurants.—House Wing, No. 18—Senate Wing, No. 41—and Old Building, Second Floor, No. 2.

LOCATION OF ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR.

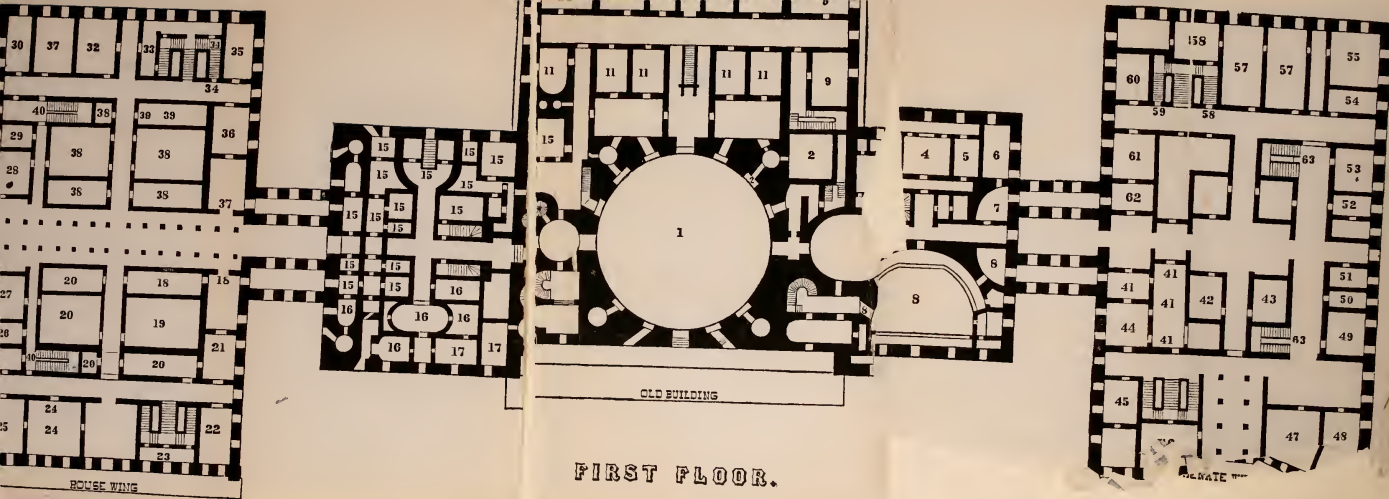
	No.
Crypt.....Old Building.	1
Police Guard Room.....	“
Store Room of Law Library.....	“
Senate Baths.....	“
Store Room of Supreme Court.....	“ 5, 6,
Law Library.....	“
Offices of Court of Claims.....	“ 9
Court of Claims.....	“ 10
Store Rooms of Court of Claims...	“ 11
Library.....	“ 12
Judges' Room.....	“ 13
Solicitors “	“ 14
Folding Room, House of Represen- tatives, Store Room.....	“ 15
Folding Room, House of Represen- tatives	“ 16
Superintendent of House Folding Room.....	“ 17
Restaurant.....House Wing.	18
Bath Rooms	“ 19
Store Rooms.....	“ 20
Investigation Committee Room...	“ 21
Elections.....	“ 22
Upholsterers' Room.....	“ 23
Post Offices and Post Roads Com- mittee Room.....	“ 24
Public Buildings and Grounds Com- mittee Room.....	“ 25
Committee Room.....	“ 26
Territorial Committee Room.....	“ 27
Public Expenditures Committee Room.....	“ 28
Doorkeepers' Office, House of Rep- resentatives.....	“ 29
Patents Committee Room.....	“ 30
Claims “ “	“ 31
Agricultural “ “	“ 32

	No.
Document Room of Clerk of House of Representatives.....	House Wing. 33
Entrance to Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ..	“ 34
Revolutionary Claims Committee Room.....	“ 35
Accounts Committee Room.....	“ 36
Indian Affairs “ “	“ 37
Store Room.....	“ 38
Water Closets for Gentlemen.....	“ 39
Bronze Stair Case.....	“ 40
Restaurant.....	Senate Wing. 41
Store Rooms.....	“ 42, 43
Pensions Committee Rooms.....	“ 44
Public Lands “ “	“ 45
Revolutionary Claims Committee Room	“ 46
Folding Room.....	“ 47
Post Office and Roads Committee Room.....	“ 48
Foreign Affairs Committee Room..	“ 49
Superintendent Senate Folding Room	“ 50
Enrolled Bills Committee Room....	“ 51
Private Land Claims Committee Room	“ 52
Territorial Land Claims Committee Room	“ 53
Water Closets for Gentlemen.....	“ 54
Judiciary Committee Room.....	“ 55
Naval Affairs “ “	“ 56
Military “ “ “	“ 57
Indian “ “ “	“ 58
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Entrance	“ 59
Claims Committee Room.....	“ 60
District of Columbia Committee Room	“ 61
Store Rooms.....	“ 62
Bronze Staircase.....	“ 63



NATE W.

FLOOR.





Bath Room.—House Wing, No. 19.

This room is for the use of the Members of the House and is fitted up in the most approved style; it is worth looking into.

Agricultural Committee Room.—House Wing, No. 32.

This is one of the handsomest of the Frescoed Rooms in the Capitol. The Paintings in this (as well as the other rooms) are emblematical of the business intended to be transacted in it. On one side is a Painting of Cincinnatus leaving his Plough, to take command of the armies of his country; on the opposite, Putnam leaving his plough also, to fight for Independence. On the other two sides are portraits of Washington and Jefferson, and the Ancient and Modern mode of Reaping, &c. While on the ceiling are beautiful representations of the Four Seasons.

Heating and Ventilating Apparatus.—House Wing, No. 34—Senate Wing, No. 59, in the basement.

It is very interesting to see how such an immense building is heated and ventilated; this is done by machinery. Two engines in each Wing, driving fans 18 and 24 feet in diameter, force currents of hot or cold air through miles of steam pipe, by which it is heated or cooled, and forced again into all the rooms and passages. In the summer the building is kept cool by shutting off the steam from the pipes and forcing nothing but the pure cold air through the building, the current of air is so great as to aid in the ventilation also.

Bronze Stair Case.—House Wing, first floor, No. 40.

Senate	“	“	“	63
House	“	second floor,	“	32
Senate	“	“	“	34

There are two of these stairways in each Wing and are considered the finest pieces of bronze work cast in the country. The figures on it consist of eagles, deer, snakes, squirrels, birds, &c. They were cast in Philadelphia, by Warner, Miskey, Merrill & Co.

Naval Affairs Committee Room.—Senate Wing, No. 56.

Military “ “ “ “ “ “ 57.

Both of these rooms are emblematically frescoed.

All of the passageways are handsomely painted in the Senate Wing.

SECOND FLOOR.

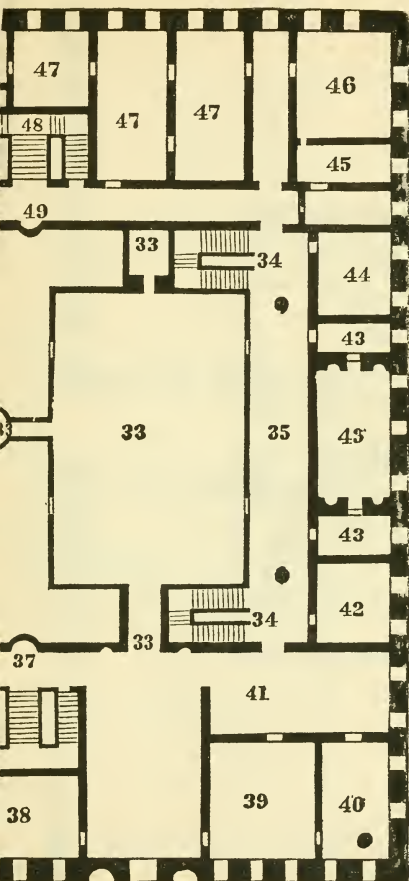
Rotunda.—Old Building, No. 1.

This is the centre of the building immediately under the dome. In it are many large and valuable paintings, there are eight on the walls, viz. : Declaration of Independence, Surrender of Cornwallis, Surrender of Burgoyne, and Washington Resigning his Commission to Congress, all by Trumbull; Embarkation of the Pilgrims, by Weir; Landing of Columbus, by Van Duly; Discovery of the Mississippi, by Powell; and the Baptism of Pocahontas, by Chapman. In other parts of the room are Equestrian Portraits of Generals Washington, by Peale; Jackson, by Healey; and Scott, by Troye, and portraits of Webster, Ex-Presidents Adams, Van Buren, Fillmore, Polk, and Peirce. Over the four doors are pieces of statuary set in the wall, consisting of Pocahontas Saving the Life of Captain Smith, William Penn Treating with the Indians, Landing of the Pilgrims, and Daniel Boone's contest with two Indians. On the East Portico, outside the Rotunda, are four pieces of statuary, representing

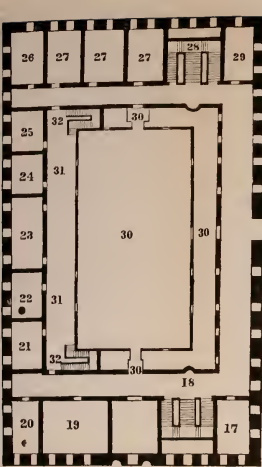
LOCATION OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

	No.
Rotunda	Old Building. 1
Restaurant and Stairs to Dome.	" 2
Supreme Court Clerk's Office.	" 3
" " Chief Clerk's Office.	" 4
Judges of Supreme Court.	" 5
Supreme Court Ante Room.	" 6
Supreme Court Room, (formerly the Senate Chamber,)	" 7
Marshal of District of Columbia's Office	" 8
Library of Congress—(opposite the Rotunda)	" 9
House Stationery Room.	" 10
Store Room.	" 11
Document Room of House of Repre- sentatives, (up stairs,)	" 12
Old Hall of Representatives.	" 13
Captain of Capital Police's Office.	" 14
Old Speaker's Room.	" 15
Bronze Doors.	House Wing. 16
Military Affairs Committee Room.	" 17
Statue of Jefferson, by Crawford.	" 18
Post Office of House of Represen- tatives.	" 19
Ways and Means Committee Rooms	" 20
Ladies' Reception Room.	" 21
Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Repre- sentatives.	" 22
Speaker's Room.	" 23

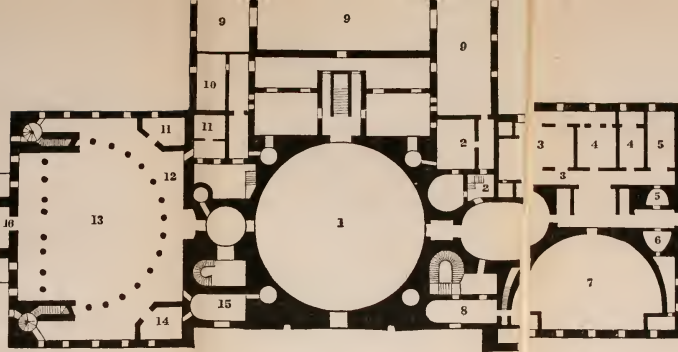
	No.
Members' Reception Room.....House Wing.	24
Private.....	25
Clerks' Office, House of Represen- tatives.....	26
Clerks' Offices.....	27
Picture of Western Emigration, by Leutze,.....	38
Naval Affairs Committee Room....	29
Hall of Representatives.....	30
Private Passage....	31
Bronze Staircase	32
Senate Chamber.....Senate Wing.	33
Bronze Staircase.....	34
Private Passage.....	35
Finance Committee Room.....	36
Statue of Franklin, by Powers,.... House Wing.	37
Stationery Room of Senate.....	38
Post Office of Senate.....	39
Sergeant-at-Arms' Office of Senate.	40
Ladies' Reception Room.....	41
Vice-President's Room.....	42
Marble Room.....	43
President's Room.....	44
Private.....	45
Secretary of Senate Office.....	46
“ “ Clerk's Office..	47
Picture of the Battle of Chapultepec, by Walker.....	48
Statue of Hancock, by Stone.....	49



SENATE WING.

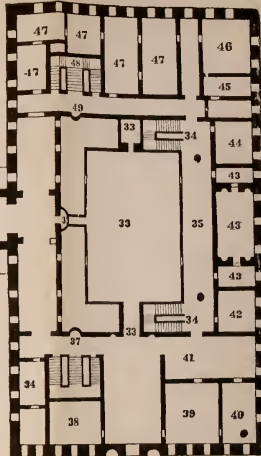


HOUSE WING.



OLD BUILDING.

SECOND FLOOR.



SENATE WING.



Peace and War, the Landing of Columbus, and Civilization overcoming Barbarism.

Stairway to the Dome.—Old Building, No. 2.

Visitors will find the stairs outside the Rotunda door leading towards the Senate.

Supreme Court Room—formerly the Old Senate Chamber.—Old Building, No. 7.

Here are held the sessions of the United States Supreme Court, during the Session of Congress.

Library of Congress.—Old Building, No. 9, opposite the Rotunda, on the west front.

This library is for the use of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, and heads of Departments. It would be difficult to estimate the number of books contained in it as additions are daily being made to the collection. It is, however, one of the finest libraries in America, and perhaps no other in the country is so well guarded against fires. The whole shelving is of iron, so that the books are brought in contact with nothing combustible. The apartment is magnificent.

Old Hall of Representatives.—Old Building, No. 13.

This room was formerly used for the meetings of the House of Representatives; the roof is supported by massive columns made of pudding stone, taken from the Potomac. They constitute an object of much interest.

Old Speaker's Room.—No. 15.

Bronze Door.—Corridor of House Wing, No. 16.

This door is believed to be the most magnificent and costly piece of work of the kind in the world. Including the casing, it is seventeen feet high, by nine in width, and weighs 20,000 pounds. It is ornamented

with a symbolic history of Columbus and his discoveries, in high relief. The facing contains four figures, representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with the name of the American artist, Randolph Rogers, and date of the design, 1858, on one side, and that of F. Von Muller, of Munich, who executed it in bronze, in 1861, on the other.

The door is divided into eight panels. The lower one on the left represents Columbus unfolding his plans of discovery before the Council of Salamanca, which rejected them. The next panel above it represents Columbus' departure from the Convent of La Rabida, near Palos, which received him and his little son Diego, when in great poverty, and the Prior of which, Juan Perez, introduced him to the notice of Queen Isabella. The third represents the audience he received at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella. The fourth represents Columbus in the act of sailing from Palos, on his first voyage. The fifth represents the first encounter with the natives of the West Indies. The sixth his triumphal return, and entry into Barcelona. The seventh panel represents Columbus as a prisoner in chains, by order of Don Francisco de Bobadilla, who was sent to the West Indies by the Court to investigate charges against Columbus. The eighth and last panel, at the bottom of the door, on the right, represents Columbus on his death-bed. The door is also ornamented with statues of cotemporary sovereigns, discoverers, and warriors, whose names are associated with the discovery of America.

The transom panel over the door represents the first landing in state on the Island of San Salvador.

The door is also ornamented by the heads of distinguished historians, European and American, who

have written upon the discovery and exploration of the Continent, with various other emblematic devices. Mr. Walter, the architect of the Capitol has very justly remarked that the present location of this ponderous and superb door is inappropriate; and suggests that while it has too much fine detail to be exposed to the weather, at the exterior entrance of the building, another and more fitting place may be found for it, when certain contemplated modifications of the east front of the main building shall have taken place.

Statue of Jefferson.—House Wing, No. 18.

This fine piece of statuary is placed at the foot of the east gallery stairs; Crawford was the artist.

Ladies' Reception Room.—House Wing, No. 21 in the passage in the rear of the Hall of Representatives.

Ladies having business with any of the members, can send their card to the person they wish to see by one of the Doorkeepers, and wait their coming in this room.

Speaker's Room.—House Wing, No. 23.

This room is occupied by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The ceiling and walls of this room are of iron, very richly gilded and painted; the furniture and all the appointments are very handsome. On the walls are the portraits of nearly all the Speakers we have had since the first organization of Congress.

Picture of Western Emigration.—House Wing, No. 28, Leutze, artist. Located in the West Gallery stairway of the House of Representatives.

This picture is painted on the wall, and represents a party of emigrants crossing the mountains. It is greatly admired.

Hall of Representatives.—No. 30.

Our Congressional Representatives meet in this room the first Monday of every December. The painting and furnishing are very rich. In the front of the room are three white marble desks; the highest is occupied by the Speaker, the next by the Clerks, and the lowest one by the Official Reporters of the debates. The members' desks are divided in the centre of the Hall by a broad aisle. On the west side are the Republican, and on the east, for the most part, the Democratic members' seats. Under the galleries of the Hall are two Cloak Rooms, a Barber's Shop for the use of the members, a Folding Room and Document Room. During the Session the galleries are open to the public; one portion set apart for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them; another for gentlemen, and a third for the Diplomatic Corps. Immediately over the Speaker's desk is the Newspaper Reporters' Gallery, where a desk is assigned to each Reporter. The ceiling of the room is of iron in the centre of which is a beautiful glass Sky-light, on which is painted the coat of arms of the several States and Territories. Above this Sky-light is a Gas Pipe running all over it with burners about one inch apart, and which, when lighted, have the effect of sunlight.

Senate Chamber.—No. 33.

This Hall is similar to the Hall of Representatives in its construction, but differs much in the style of painting and furniture. The Vice-President presides over this body.

Statue of Franklin, by Powers.—Senate Wing, No. 37, at the foot of the East Gallery stairs.

Post Office of Senate—Senate Wing, No. 39.

Sergeant at Arms of Senate.—Senate Wing, No. 40.

Both of these rooms are very handsomely painted in fresco.

Ladies' Reception Room.—Senate Wing, No. 41.

In this room the Senators receive their lady friends who call on them. The fresco and furnishing is very rich.

Vice-President's Room.—Senate Wing, No. 42, in the rear of the Senate Chamber, is very plain but handsomely furnished and decorated.

Marble Room.—Senate Wing, No. 43, in the rear of the Senate Chamber.

This is one of the handsomest rooms in the Capitol. The ceilings and columns are constructed of white marble and the walls of Tennessee marble; it is beautifully furnished, and is used as a private Reception Room by the Senators.

President's Room.—Senate Wing, No. 44, in the rear of the Senate Chamber.

This room is painted very handsomely in fresco; prominent amongst the paintings are portraits of Washington and his first Cabinet on the walls, and on the ceiling Liberty, Legislation, Law, Religion, and Executive are represented; and pictures of Benjamin Franklin, William Brewster, Christopher Columbus, Americus Vespucci, and many other objects, all of which are very finely executed. This room is used by the President when he has occasion to be at the Capitol, and especially during the last hours of a Session, when the great number of bills to be signed renders it highly convenient for him to be present.

Picture of the Battle of Chapultepec, by Walker.—Senate Wing, No. 48, in the West Gallery staircase.

Statue of Hancock, by Stone.—Senate Wing, No. 49, at the foot of the West Gallery staircase.

THIRD FLOOR.

Dome.—Centre of the Building, No. 1.

This massive piece of engineering skill is built entirely of iron, 264 feet high, and weighs about 4,000 tons. On the top is a bronze statue of Freedom, designed in plaster by Crawford, executed by Clark Mills. Visitors can reach the top by means of a stairway outside the Rotunda door opening towards the Senate.

Lighting Apparatus.—House Wing, No. 10.

The Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives are lighted by means of thousands of gas burners placed above the Sky-light, which, when lighted, has a most beautiful effect.

Ladies' Retiring Room.—House Wing, No. 13, and Senate Wing, No. 27.

These rooms are private, and exclusively for the accommodation of lady visitors.

Reporters' Gallery.—House Wing, No. 14, and Senate Wing 26.

Desks are assigned Newspaper Reporters in these galleries for their exclusive use.

Telegraph Office.—House Gallery, No. 15.

Messages can be sent any where from this office by any person; it is only open during the Session of Congress.

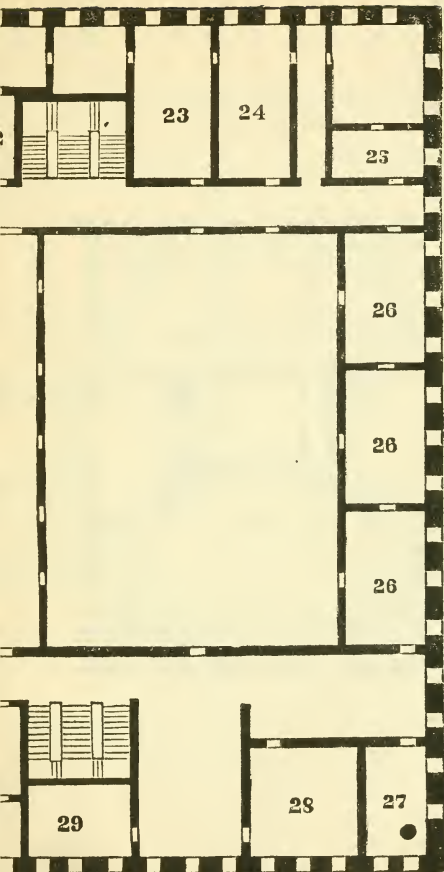
Library of the House of Representatives.—House Gallery, No. 21, containing nothing but Congressional Records, Law Books, &c., exclusively for the use of members of Congress.

NOTE

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LOCATION OF ROOMS ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

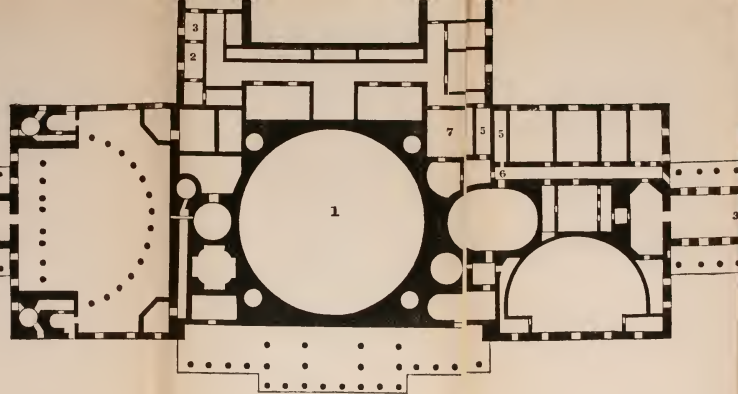
		No.
Dome	Old Building.	1
Commissioner of Public Buildings		
Office.....	“	2, 3
Clerk of Public Buildings Office...	“	4
Photograph Rooms.....	“	5, 6
Dome Stairs.....	“	7
Foreign Affairs Committee Room.	House Wing.	8
Judiciary “ “ ..	“	9
Lighting Apparatus.....	“	10
Commerce Committee Room.....	“	11
Public Lands “ “	“	12
Ladies' Retiring Room.....	“	13
Reporters' Gallery.....	“	14
Telegraph Office	House Wing.	15
Invalid Pensions Committee Room.	“	16
Revolutionary Pensions “ “ ..	“	17
Roads and Canals “ “ ..	“	18
District of Columbia “ “ ...	“	19
Mileage “ “ ..	“	20
Library of House of Representatives	“	21
Public Buildings and Grounds Com- mittee of Senate.....	“	22
Pacific Railroad Committee of the Senate.....	Senate.	23
Patents Committee of the Senate..	“	24
Commerce Committee Room.....	“	25
Reporters' Gallery.....	“	26
Ladies' Retiring Room.....	“	27
Private Committee Room.....	“	28, 29
Printing “ “	“	30
Document Room.....	“	31



SENATE WING.

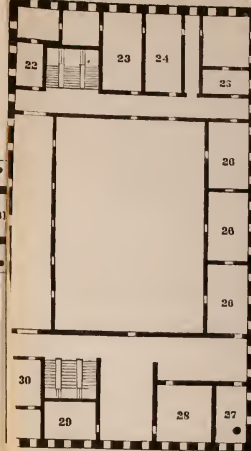


HOUSE WING.

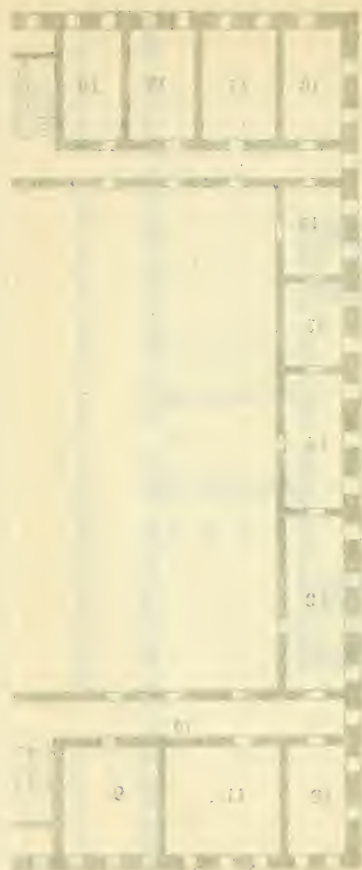


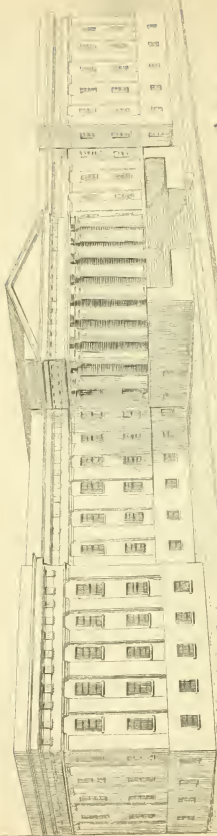
OLD BUILDING.

THIRD FLOOR.



SENATE WING.





The floors in both Wings are laid with very handsome tiles, those of the old building are of flags.

DIMENSIONS OF THE CAPITOL.

Length, 745 feet 8 inches. Width of Wings, 324 feet.
Width of old building, 290 feet.

The architect of building and dome is Mr. T. U. Walter, Esq.

PATENT OFFICE.

The Patent Office is sometimes miscalled the Interior Department, because the Secretary of the Department with his Clerks occupy it, as a matter of temporary convenience. But it was built for a Patent Office simply; and at the rate of increase of the business of that bureau, a very few years will suffice to fill the building with what pertains to patents, to the exclusion of every thing else. It occupies two whole squares, and fronts south on F street, north on G street, east on Seventh street, and west on Ninth street. The length of the building from Seventh to Ninth street is 410 feet, and the width from F to G is 275 feet. The inner quadrangle is about 265 feet by 135. The style of architecture is Doric, and although the finish is exceedingly plain, no building in Washington is more admired than the Patent Office. The grand but simple majesty of its proportions seems to address the sense of beauty in the least as well as in the most cultivated minds.

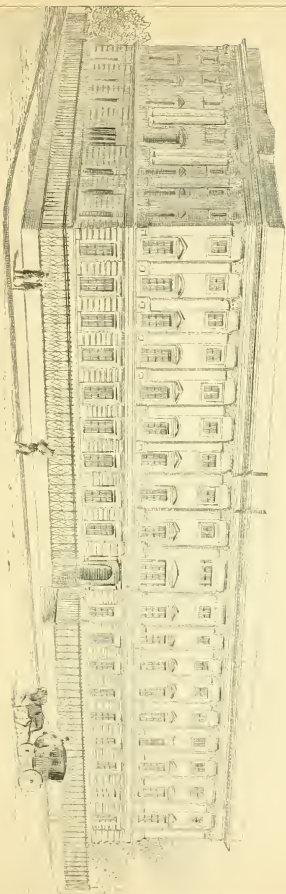
The interior is marked by the same combination of

plainness of decoration with grandeur of design. The lower stories are divided into apartments suitable for the business of the office, while the upper or third story, when complete, will form one grand saloon, running entirely around the quadrangle, measuring 1,350 feet in length on its outer surface. This room is occupied, except on the north, which is unfinished, by the models of the patents, admirably arranged on either side upon shelves, while ample space is left in the centre for promenading around the entire quadrangle.

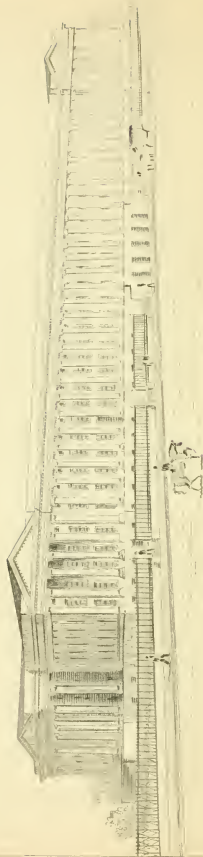
There are porticos on the east, west, and south. The latter is an exact copy of the portico of the Pantheon at Rome. The eastern portico is greatly admired. The centre of the south front of the Patent Office was built of inferior brown sandstone, and is painted to correspond with the beautiful crystallized marble of the other portions of the building. Wm. P. Elliot was the original designer of this edifice, but it has been built under other architects. The northern portico remains to be constructed.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Post Office Department, like the Patent Office and Treasury, has been greatly enlarged within a few years. The first building erected for the accommodation of the Department was burnt on the 15th December, 1836; and the foundation of the present edifice, which was designed by Robert Mills, was laid in the summer of 1839. The extension, designed by Mr. Walter, was commenced in June, 1855. The design







Arch. Office, Wash.

Architect, Mr. Wm. L. Mumford

Arch. Office, Wash.

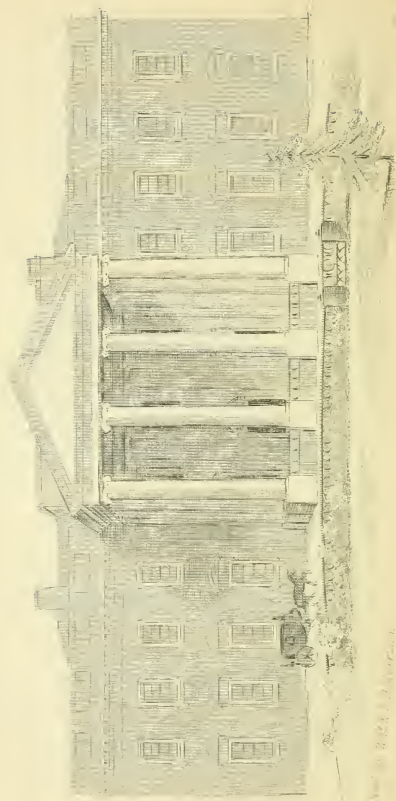
is carried out in conformity with the original building, though greatly modified and improved in its architectural details and embellishments. The style is what is called Palatial, and the order a modified Corinthian. The columns of the extension are monoliths of Italian marble. The whole structure is marble, but the old part is inferior to the new, both in material and finish. It covers an entire square, and is bounded by Seventh and Eighth streets on the east and west, and F and E on the north and south.

The length of the building from north to south is 300 feet, and the width from east to west is 204 feet. The interior is divided into small apartments for business purposes. Visitors should inquire for the book of post office accounts kept by Dr. Franklin, the first Postmaster General for the Colonies; also, for the Dead Letter Office. The City Post Office occupies the lower story of the north front, and is well arranged.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The old portion of the Treasury Department fronts on Fifteenth street, between Pennsylvania avenue and G street. It stands on the site of the old Treasury building, (which was burnt in the spring of 1833.) It was commenced in the summer of 1836, and presented an unbroken Ionic colonnade 342 feet long, with the ends unfinished. The extension, the foundation of which was laid in September, 1855, designed by Mr. Walter, and superintended by Mr. Young, who has designed many important details, is a great

improvement on the old structure. The design, the materials used, and the execution are all superior. The old building is of inferior brown sandstone painted; and the colonnade, though imposing in appearance, is monotonous and inconvenient, as it serves to exclude the light from the building. The plan of the extension flanks the old building at each end with massive and beautiful terminations of the north and south fronts, which break the monotony of the long portico of the original building. There are two inner quadrangles, formed by the old rear building, extending back from the eastern entrance. These courts are each 130 feet square. The walls of the extension are composed of pilasters, resting on a base which rises some twelve feet above the ground on the southern or lower side. Between the pilasters or antæ are fillings tastefully arranged so as to form door and window facings with beautiful mouldings. In the centre of the southern, western, and northern fronts are magnificent porticos in the Ionic order. The west front has also the projecting pediments at the ends, corresponding with those on the east side, and each supported by square antæ at the angles, with the two columns between. The whole new structure is of the best and most beautiful granite in the world, brought from Dix island, on the coast of Maine. The antæ and columns are monoliths. The large solid antæ weigh nearly an hundred thousand pounds, and the columns some seventy-five thousand. The facility with which these immense masses are hewn out of the quarries, swung on board vessels, brought to the Capitol, and raised to the positions which the architect in his studio designed them to occupy, conveys



a high idea of American art and enterprize. The Treasury Department, as extended, will be 465 feet long, exclusive of the porticos, by 266 feet wide. The interior arrangements are admirable; and the interior architectural ornamentation, while it is more elaborate than in other public buildings except the Capitol, is peculiarly American in its details. The composite capitals of the interior, as well as the moulding, are worthy of especial attention. The west front is now nearly completed, and is occupied by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue and their clerical forces. The north front will be begun during the present year, and will occupy the ground upon which the State Department stands. The south front has been finished for three years past, and occupied.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

The President's House is situated upon the highest ground, and nearly midway between the Capitol and Georgetown, one mile and a half from the former. It commands a fine prospect down the Potomac, with Alexandria and Fort Washington in full view. The grounds about the President's House are tastefully adorned with artificial mounds, gravel-walks, trees, and a fountain. The house has a rustic base, which on the south side is entirely above ground, and gives a facade of three stories. On the north, but two stories rise above the level. The main building is 170 feet long by 86 deep. It is of sand-stone painted white,

with Ionic pilasters. The building is cotemporary in age with the Capitol. While General Jackson was President, a portico was added on the north side. The south side has a bow in the centre, with a portico of corresponding shape. Appended to the main building, at either end, are long, low ranges of stalls with flat roofs, which are used for various household purposes. That on the west is surmounted by a beautiful green-house, which is filled with exotic plants. The public approach to the President's House is on the north side, except on Wednesday evenings in summer, when a sort of out-door reception is given, accompanied with music, in the grounds on the south side. Last year, however, this musical entertainment was given in Lafayette Square, on the north side of the White House, on account of the building rubbish which surrounds the south grounds. The entrance from the north porch, is into a long vestibule, through which the visitor passes to the right into the President's Reception Room. This communicates with the Round Room, formed by the south bow front, and this with a Square Room, which adjoins the great East Room. This last is the grand parlor of the President. As its name indicates, it is in the east end of the building, and extends entirely across the house from north to south. It is 80 feet long by 40 wide, and 22 feet high. These rooms are elegantly but not extravagantly finished and furnished. They can be seen at all times by strangers—the President only at certain hours set apart by himself.

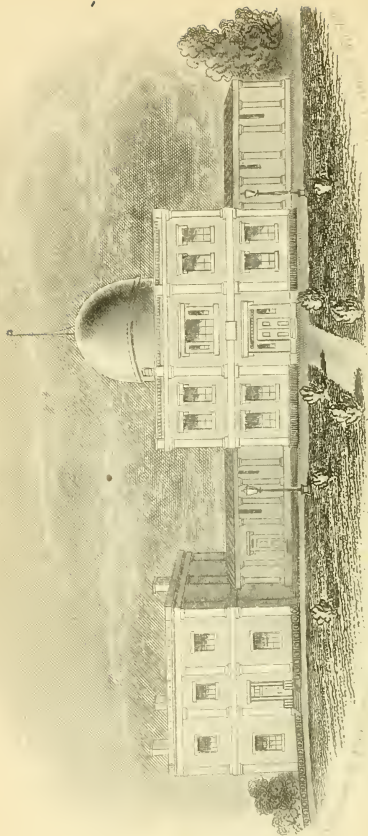


THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

James Smithson, an English gentleman of liberal education, died at Genoa, in the year 1828, leaving his property to an only son, and in the event of the death of that son without heirs, to the United States, "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." According to the expectation of the testator, the heir of Mr. Smithson, who was in an almost hopeless state of consumption, died without heirs, and the property, valued at half a million of dollars, reverted to the United States. Congress accepted the bequest on the 1st day of July, 1836, and the fund was received into the Treasury, September 1st, 1838. After a prolonged discussion a law was passed in 1846, for the establishment of the Institution as it now exists. The building was erected about seventeen years ago of red sandstone. It is situated in an open space between the Capitol and the Washington Monument, and is surrounded by an enclosure extending from Seventh to Twelfth street, and from the Canal to B street south. The area enclosed contains about fifty acres, and the greater part of it was beautifully improved under the direction of the late Mr. Downing. The building was planned by Mr. Renwick in Romanesque style. It consists of a centre building 250 feet long and 55 broad ; two connecting ranges or cloisters, 60 feet each ; and two wings, each 40 feet by 80. The entire length of the building is therefore 450 feet. The north entrance passes under a double tower ; the one on the right hand, which is

octagonal, being 145 feet high. The south entrance passes under a large but not very elevated square tower. The main building is also flanked at each angle by a large tower; and the wings have smaller towers. The towers contain the stairways. The whole lower story of the centre building is in one grand apartment, 250 feet long by 50 in width, occupied by the museum. The Library is in the west wing. The east wing is occupied by the family of the Secretary or Superintendent of the Institution. The Lecture Room, capable of seating fifteen hundred people, is in the centre of the main building on the second floor. On the east of it is a large room containing the chemical and philosophical apparatus; and on the west is a room of corresponding dimensions, at present used as a picture gallery. The Museum now contains the articles brought by the Exploring Expedition, which for many years were deposited in the Patent Office. The visitor will be interested to observe, that while the Smithsonian is a regular building, with a centre united to wings by cloisters, yet there are no two parts alike. There are no two towers or facades alike. This is an interesting feature of the Institution, and pleases by its variety, while it satisfies the love of symmetry by the regular correspondence of the parts. Free lectures on science and literature are given three times a week during the winter; and throughout the year visitors are admitted between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. The Library is for the most part composed of works of science, a large portion of them being in foreign languages. The Museum embraces the articles which for many years were deposited at the Patent Office, with other interesting collections. In the department





NATIONAL OBSERVATORY

of natural history are extensive collections of the reptile races, preserved in alcohol, together with a great variety of skins of American animals, which are being stuffed for exhibition. The Picture Gallery contains Stanley's numerous collection of Indian Portraits, taken from life by the artist, who spent several years among the Indians in Oregon, California, and the Western Territories. The Gallery also contains the Dying Gladiator.

THE NAVY YARD.

The Washington Navy Yard is situated near the mouth of the East Branch of the Potomac, one mile southeast of the Capitol. This yard, though less extensive than those of Brooklyn, Gosport, and Boston, is a place of much interest to strangers. It contains two ship-houses, and a great number of machine shops, in which whatever pertains to the naval service is manufactured. The grounds, embracing some 25 acres, are tastefully improved. They are open to visitors throughout every day, except Sundays. Since the war commenced the amount of work done in the yard has greatly increased, and steps are being taken for its enlargement.

THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY.

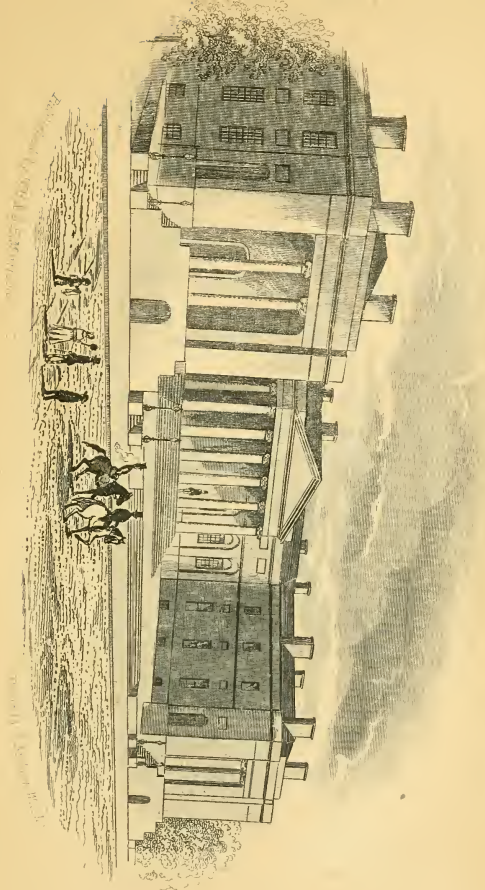
This institution, which is destined to play a distinguished part in the world of science, has already, though founded in 1842, acquired a European reputa-

tion, by the important contributions it has made to astronomical science. It is admirably located on a high knob, near the Potomac, between the President's House and Georgetown. It is supplied with a superior telescope and other apparatus for observing the heavens and the phenomena of the atmosphere, a description of which our limits will not permit.

Strangers can visit it at all hours, and are permitted to inspect the telescope and other instruments when they are not in use. Telegraph wires connect this Observatory with all others in the Union, so that simultaneous observations of the heavenly bodies and the conditions of the atmosphere may be made and compared.

THE CITY HALL.

The City Hall has never been finished according to the design of George Hadfield. It was begun in 1820. About sixteen years ago, the south, east, and west fronts were stuccoed, and a portico added, in the Ionic order. The length is 200 feet, but it is too shallow, and contains no apartment of suitable dimensions for court rooms. Its appearance is imposing. It is situated at the head of Four-and-a-Half street, at the junction of Louisiana avenue and Indiana avenue with D street. The Circuit and Criminal Courts of the District of Columbia are held here, together with the Mayor's and other offices connected with the city government.







THE CONGRESSIONAL BURYING GROUND.

This Cemetery is generally supposed to be the property of the Federal Government, and to have been especially designated as a burial place for Members of Congress and other distinguished official personages. This, however, is a mistake, originating in the name assumed for it. It is the property of one of the Episcopal churches, and the Government is in no way responsible for its preservation.

This venerable city of the dead has partaken of the general prosperity of the community, and has within a few years enlarged its borders by the addition of several acres. It now embraces nearly twenty acres. It contains a plain cenotaph for each member of Congress who has died during the term for which he was elected, since the Capitol has been located in Washington. There are 147 of these simple memorials. There are several monuments of interest. Among these is one erected to George Clinton, one to Elbridge Gerry, and one to William Wirt. There are also several distinguished officers of the Army and Navy buried here : among them Major-General McComb, the predecessor of Lieutenant-General Scott as commander-in-chief : Major-General Jacob Brown, General Gibson, General Archibald Henderson, and Commodore Isaac Chauncey. Also, Hon. A. P. Upsher, Secretary of State under John Tyler, and Messrs. John W. Maury, and John Towers, ex-Mayors of Washington, to whom beautiful monuments have been erected. In the plain old vault, near the centre of the grounds, the remains of General Taylor and Mr. Calhoun reposed for several

days. The Congressional Burying Ground is beautifully situated on the banks of the East Branch, about a mile above the Navy Yard, with the noble range of forest-clad hills on the opposite side of the broad expanse of water, forever looking down upon the peaceful repose of the dead

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The design of the Washington Monument contemplates a shaft 600 feet in height. The marble obelisk, resting on a foundation of gneiss $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, is 55 feet square at the base. This foundation is 81 feet square, and extends eight feet below the surface. The wall of the obelisk is 15 feet thick at the base, and gradually tapers on the outside. The inside of the wall is perpendicular, and the enclosed space is 25 feet square. The 15 foot wall will ascend until the gentle taper reduces it to two feet in thickness. The interior walls will be ornamented by the insertion of the numerous specimen pieces sent from all parts of the world as tributes to the memory of Washington. They are so arranged as not to be covered by the stairway, which will ascend to the top of the Monument.

The pantheon base, as represented in engravings, was a part of the plan originally selected, but it is now highly probable that it will be dispensed with, and that the plain square base, which is characteristic of the obelisk, will be substituted. This change in the plan, while it will reduce the cost of the Monument to one-half the sum contemplated in connection with the pantheon, will, at the same time, conform it to the recognized rules of art. It will be the highest struc-



Engraved by W. L. J. M. 1846

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT

ture in the world, and yet it will form only a well-deserved tribute to the man whom Lord Brougham has pronounced "the greatest ruler of any age."

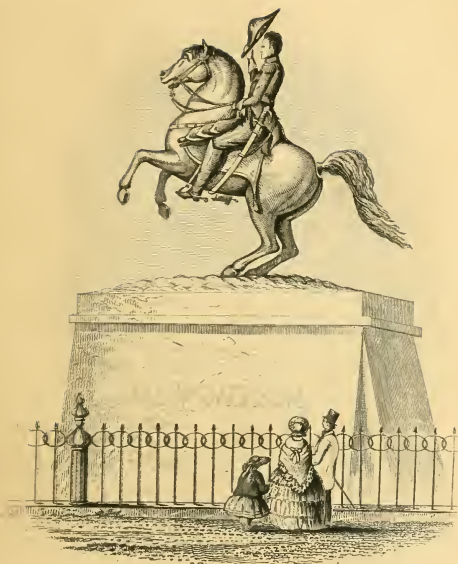
The Monument is now 170 feet high, and has cost thus far \$230,000. The total cost of the obelisk has been estimated at \$552,000. The pantheon was estimated to cost \$570,000 alone; but a plain and appropriate base may be built for less than a tenth of that sum. The visitor to Washington should not fail to examine the interesting contributions of ornamented blocks of marble and stone from all parts of the world. Such of them as have not been inserted in the wall, too high for inspection at present, can be seen in a shed near the Monument.

Some of the most celebrated obelisks in the world, if compared with this, dwindle into insignificance. As, for instance :

	Feet.
Antonine's Column, at Rome, is.....	135
Trajan's Column " "	145
Principal Tower of Smithsonian.....	145
Napoleon's Tower, Paris.....	150
Washington Column. Baltimore.....	181
Sesostris' Obelisk, Thebes.....	200
Bunker Hill Monument, Boston.....	220
Column of Delhi.....	262
St. Paul's, London.....	320
Cathedral Tower, Strasburg.....	460
St. Peter's, Rome.....	465
Great Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt.....	480
Tower of Malines, Belgium.....	550
Washington Monument, Washington.....	600

JACKSON'S MONUMENT.

The Jackson Monument stands in the centre of Lafayette square, opposite to the President's House. It is a bronze equestrian statue, by Clark Mills. The noble steed stands poised upon the hind feet, the first and perhaps the only instance of the kind in the world. Mr. Mills, by consulting nature, ascertained the true position of the several parts of the body of the horse in the act of rearing, and thus overcame the apparently insurmountable obstacles in the way. The animal naturally throws himself back on his haunches until the feet reach the centre of gravity. The artist has simply copied nature; and it is a great mistake to suppose that the statue is held in place by the rivets which attach the feet to the pedestal; they would be entirely inadequate to such a strain. These rivets are doubtless a useful provision against accidents, but they are not essential in keeping the horse poised, even during a violent wind. Mr. Mills exhibits a small model, which satisfactorily illustrates this principle. The statue is composed of cannon taken by General Jackson in his battles with the English. The likeness is deemed good. The General is represented in the act of waving his hand in acknowledgement of honors paid him while reviewing his troops. This monument to the hero of New Orleans was erected on the 8th of January, 1853, the anniversary of the battle, on which occasion Mr. Douglas delivered an appropriate oration.



STATUE OF JACKSON
(by Mills)



THE OLD FARM





GEORGETOWN.

This old place is separated from Washington by Rock creek, which is a mile northwest of the President's House. The scenery in this vicinity is well worth the attention of strangers. The town has near ten thousand inhabitants, and is coterminous with Washington on the west.

BLADENSBURG.

Bladensburg is noted for the duelling-ground in its vicinity, which is a ravine three-quarters of a mile from the town, in the direction of Washington. Bladensburg was also the scene of a not very creditable battle with the British forces in 1814, if, indeed the complete route and dispersion of the American militia can be called a battle. The town is five miles northeast of the Capitol.

ALEXANDRIA.

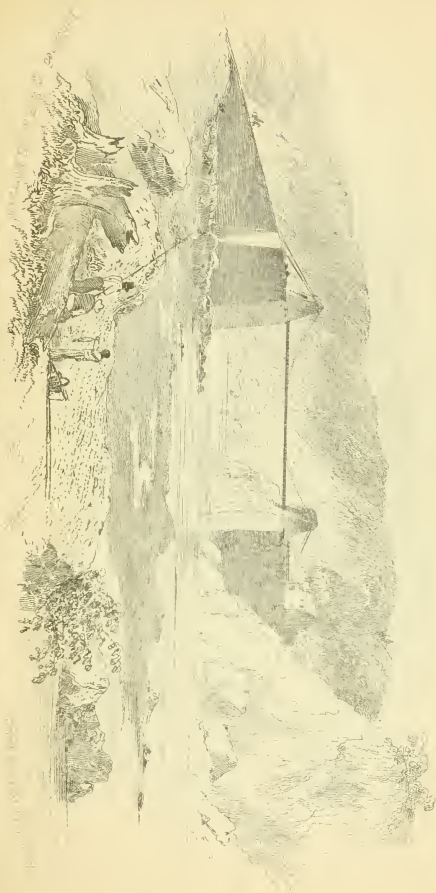
This town is situated about six miles below Washington, and in full view. It belonged to the District of Columbia from 1790 to 1846, when it, as a part of the county of the same name, in which it is situated, was retroceded to Virginia. It now has some fifteen thousand inhabitants, and before the war its trade with the interior was considerable. But this is temporarily suspended. It has a high, healthy, and beautiful situation, with a fine harbor.

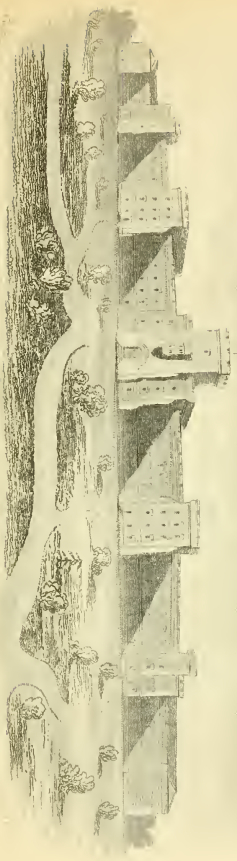
THE POTOMAC AT THE LITTLE FALLS.

The Potomac, below the Little Falls, rushes through the narrow space between two piers of the bridge, with the high range of hills in the back ground, rising abruptly and almost perpendicularly from the water. The scene is wild and interesting. It is only four miles above Washington. Immediately below this bridge, the narrow mountain stream meets the tides from the ocean, and four miles below it presents an expanse of water a mile in width. The scene is wild and romantic.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

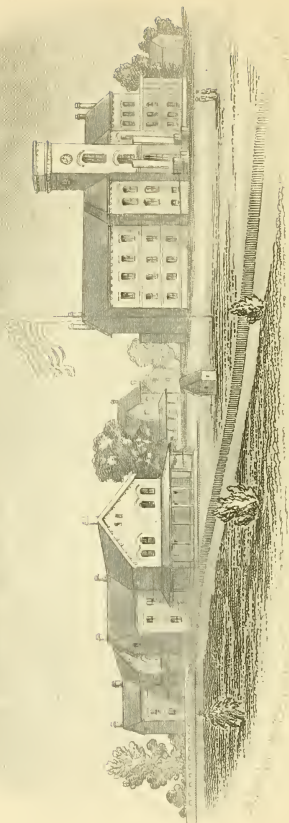
The Hospital for the Insane of the Army and Navy and District of Columbia occupies a noble site on the east bank of the Potomac, near its confluence with the East Branch. The eminence on which it stands is one of the highest in the vicinity of the Capitol, and command the finest view of the city any where to be had. The edifice is an immense structure, 711 feet in length. It is in the collegiate style of Gothic architecture, and is divided into sections, receding on either hand from the centre building and from each other. thus giving corridors in each section for the admission of the light. This idea, says the architect, Mr. Walter, was suggested by Dr. Nichols, the superintendent. The centre building is enriched by buttresses on the corners, and a magnificent oriel window ornaments the main tower. The windows are finished with





THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

MILITARY ASYLUM



hood mouldings formed of cast-iron. The whole is surmounted by embattled parapets, and presents a facade of great richness, notwithstanding extreme simplicity of detail. The material of the building is brick on a foundation of gneiss. The interior is subdivided into various suites of apartments adapted to the condition of the patients. The hospital is open to visitors on Wednesday. The number of inmates at present is about 120.

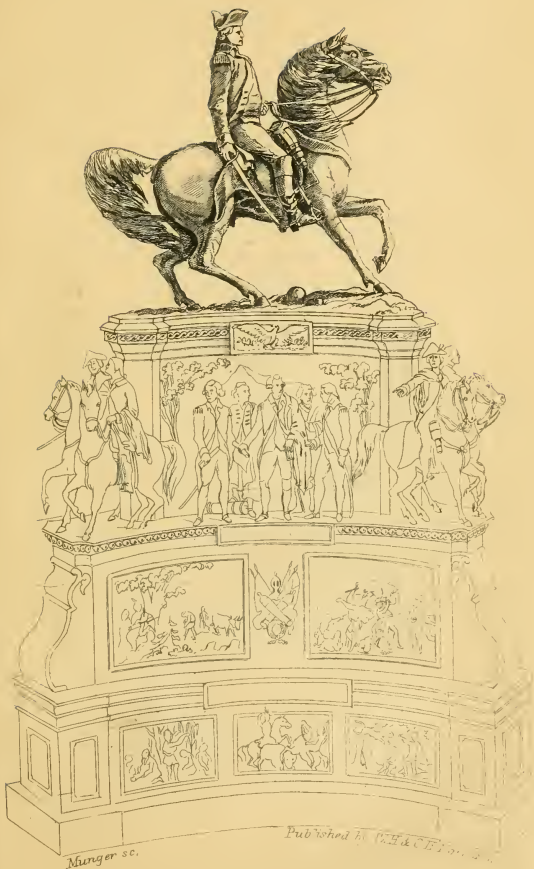
THE MILITARY ASYLUM.

This building occupies a high plateau about three miles north of the Capitol, which for beauty and salubrity is unsurpassed ; but its greatest charm is the noble view down the Potomac river, with the city in the foreground. From no other point about Washington, perhaps, does the river scenery appear to equal advantage. The noble range of hills which enclose the river are seen stretching away down to the vicinity of Mount Vernon, where the sudden bend in the stream cuts short the view, and gives the appearance of a lake walled in by mountains. The Asylum is in the Norman style, of East Chester marble, roughly dressed or "pointed." It will be, when completed, 593 feet in length, by 58 feet 4 inches in breadth, with a rear building, called the mess-room, 60 feet in length. But the wings are not yet added. Projecting from the centre of the south or front, is a tower 82 feet high above the surface of the ground. From the top of this tower the eye can survey a distance of country twenty-five or thirty miles in diameter. The edifice is divided into 42 rooms, exclusive of the cellar.

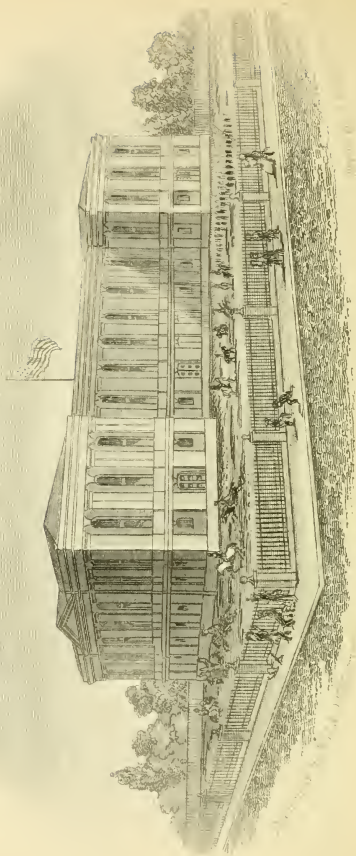
Near the main structure are two small buildings in cottage style, designated as officers' quarters Nos. 1 and 2. The first is 52 feet by 40, and surrounded by a piazza. No. 2 is 48 feet by 40, and in the same style. The President has for several summers past occupied these quarters with his family.

MILLS' STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

In 1853, Congress appropriated \$50,000 for the erection by Clark Mills, Esq., of an equestrian statue of Washington. In compliance with this order, Mr. Mills has chosen for illustration the courage and daring by which Washington, at the crisis of the battle of Princeton, rallied his troops, and turned the scale in favor of his country's cause, by what, at another time, would have been a reckless exposure of his person. The incident is familiar to the student of history. The horse is represented as shrinking back before the destructive fire of the enemy, while his rider surveys the scene with the calmness and resolution which know no fear, when honor and duty are at stake. The head and face of Washington are from a bust by Houdon, taken in Washington's lifetime, and which remained at Mount Vernon. The likeness is, doubtless, one of the best in existence. The statue is colossal in size, being eleven feet, if standing erect, and upon horseback, fifteen feet.



STATUE OF WASHINGTON



NATIONAL ARMORY



NON VERNON

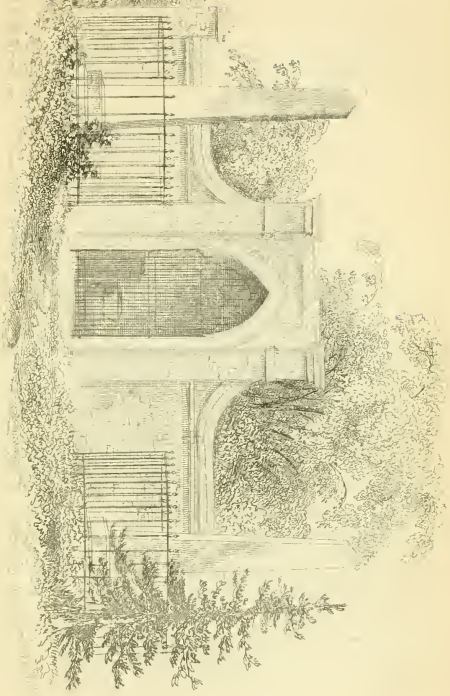
THE NATIONAL ARMORY.

This building is situated on the public ground between the Smithsonian Institute and the Capitol. The design has not yet been completed. Only the centre has been erected, which is 103 feet in length, by 57 in width. It is three stories high. The floors of the second and third stories are supported upon iron columns. When completed, it will present a fine appearance. It is designed as a depository of arms for the volunteer militia of the District of Columbia, as well as of national trophies, relics, flags, &c. The latter circumstance will give to it a national importance, and make it well worthy the attention of strangers.

MOUNT VERNON.

Mount Vernon, (not the house, but the place,) is worthy to have been the residence of Washington. A more noble and commanding view of the river scenery is scarcely anywhere to be seen. The house is of wood, two stories high, and 96 feet long, and surmounted by a cupola. In the time of Washington it presented a fine appearance. It is now in a state of dilapidation, and is only an object of interest from association with a great name, and from the remarkable beauty of its surroundings. Mount Vernon is fifteen miles below Washington, on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Before the war it was regularly visited in steamboats, which ran twice a week from Washington. The Mausoleum is of plain brick. The

white marble sarcophagi of General and Mrs. Washington can be seen through the iron bars which close up the gate or doorway. The Mount Vernon house and grounds, including the Tomb, have now passed into the hands of the "Mount Vernon Association," and it is hoped that a mausoleum worthy of the Father of his Country will be erected over his remains.



VIEW OF THE GATE AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE GARDENS OF THE PALACE OF ST. JAMES

Etiquette of Washington.

INTRODUCTION.

CLOSELY connected with the history of nations and families is the subject of difference of social rank. The condition of society has at all times, and in all countries, been one of inequality. In the heroic days of Greece we have a glimpse of families or races of larger, stronger, more vigorous men ruling over the rest of the community. In ancient Rome there were two great classes, corresponding in their origin with the new settlers and the old inhabitants of the country. The broadly marked difference between the nobleman or gentleman and the rest of the community is one of the most prominent features of mediæval life, and the source from which the less abrupt variations of rank in modern society have sprung. This distinction, which seems in its vigor to have been in part at least one of race, was developed by feudalism, which made land its neces-

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sary support and adjunct. In our own times these characteristic peculiarities in the various gradations of social life are, if possible, still more marked and distinct, and nowhere so obtrusively as in this boasted land of freedom and equality. Although even amongst us republicans, the exigencies of polite society require something more commanding to entitle a man to admission to the enchanted circles of what is called fashionable life than the mere attributes of wealth.

In Washington especially, where persons of refinement and elegance, from every part of the country and of the world are assembled, education, outward polish, dignity and suavity of deportment, are deemed indispensable requisites in the character of those who claim the privilege of *entree* into the best society.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

THE society of Washington, unlike that of any other city of this Union, is composed of such incongruous and discordant materials, so utterly at variance with what one usually meets in the same sphere of life elsewhere, whether on this continent or in Europe, that the opposite extremes of social life are frequently brought in contact, to the amazement of strangers accustomed to the blandishments and attractions of exclusive *coteries*. It is no uncommon occurrence in Washington to encounter in the draw-

ing-rooms of a Cabinet minister, diplomatic functionaries of the highest rank, with their superbly refined and gorgeously attired wives, redolent of the odor of aristocratic pretensions, and a score of army contractors, with a liberal sprinkling of retired suttlers, who have grown fat and bulky upon the enormous profits of their speculations during the late calamitous war, some of whom had never, perhaps, before trodden a carpeted floor, with the exception of the reeky precincts of some back parlor in a country tavern. And yet such is the effect of example upon the human mind among Americans, to such an extent are the powers of imitation developed among certain classes of people, that, notwithstanding the utter want of harmony perceptible in the elements collected together at these *reunions*, the conventionalities of life are seldom set at defiance, and the strictest decorum is invariably in the ascendant. The same instinct which, with most men, prompts the love to trace the links that connect us with the past, and to make acquaintance with the fame and history of those without whom we should not have had our being, induces the desire to cultivate the arts of politeness and gentility, on the part of those who have had the good fortune to emancipate themselves from the trammels and privations of humble life.

POLITE MANNERS THE KEY TO SELECT SOCIETY.

IT is not our intention to enter into a dissertation upon the laws which govern polite society in Washington, further than to remark that nowhere are the advantages of education and polished manners conducive to happier results than they are among the *beau monde* of the Federal Metropolis; while coarseness and vulgarity never fail to operate as an insuperable barrier against the possibility of access to polite circles. The laws of good breeding are based upon the same foundation everywhere, and spring from the same instincts—the in-born nobility of man; whether he be a prince or a peasant, whether he dwell in a palace or a hovel. The observance or violation of these laws are attended by the same consequences everywhere; therefore it were an act of superrerogation, if not a positive absurdity, to prescribe rules for the conduct of strangers visiting Washington in connection with the etiquette to be observed in social intercourse, still let us say that good breeding and refinement, or rather the externals of these qualities, are generally considered as wholly precluding those vulgar manifestations of ill-temper, rudeness, impertinence, and similar feelings which the unsophisticated display with such perfect frankness. But it does not thence follow that the well-bred and the refined have not their little spites, little

envious feelings, little assumptions of consequence to gratify; indeed they do gratify them very freely; all the difference lies in the manner; for there is a finish, a delicacy of touch in the polite impertinence of the well-bred which the under-bred may envy, but must never hope to attain. The slight that can be conveyed in a glance, in gracious smiles, in a wave of the hand, is often the *ne plus ultra* of art. What insult is so keen, or so keenly felt, as the polite insult which it is impossible to resent?

RULES FOR VISITING.

THE gay season in Washington—the season for the interchange of social courtesies, and the dispensing of hospitalities, is generally inaugurated immediately after the assembling of Congress and the Supreme Court of the United States, when the city begins to swarm with strangers from every section of the country, who are drawn to this great centre of attraction, either in pursuit of pleasure or by the necessities of business. The first ceremonial to be observed on the part of Members of Congress and strangers generally, who have just reasons to consider themselves entitled by their social position at home, or personal acquaintance with any of the high Government functionaries stationed at Washington, to participate in the festivities of the fashionable world, is to leave their cards in person upon Members of the Cabinet,

Judges of the Supreme Court, Heads of Foreign Legations, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States armies, Senators and other Members of Congress having private establishments in Washington during the winter, and such prominent citizens, who, from their official or social position, may properly be considered entitled to this preliminary demonstration in the exchange of courtesies. If the recipient of this complimentary visit be a man of family, etiquette requires that two cards be left—one for himself and the other for his wife, each card being turned up at one of the corners to indicate the fact that the visit was made in person. It is also customary when the lady of the house has a daughter old enough to be presented in society, or a friend staying on a visit, to extend the courtesy of an additional card for each and every one of those ladies. In all cases when the wives of Members of Congress make Washington their residence during the winter, the ceremonial visit may be made by the ladies of said Congressman's family, who are privileged, by established custom, to leave the gentleman's card, together with their own, according to the rules prescribed above; the compliment of the ladies' visit being confined, of course, to those of their own sex. This privilege, however, does not extend to the families of private citizens. After the expiration of a certain period of time, which should not exceed ten days, the visit *a la carte*, with more or less observance of the above mentioned formalities, is generally

returned, and then the carnival of *soirées dansantes*, hops, receptions, and *dinés en grande toilette* fairly commences. Those whose social position and personal character are beyond doubt or suspicion, seldom fail to receive their share of invitations to these hospitable and most attractive entertainments. Invitations to balls, evening parties, or receptions, do not necessarily require written answers of acceptance or declension; but etiquette demands that an invitation to dinner should be promptly acknowledged so as to enable the dispenser of hospitality to fill up the vacancy, in case the parties invited should not be able to accept.

PRIVILEGED CLASSES.

ALTHOUGH the forms of etiquette are the same in every community, where polite society holds its sway as an element of refinement and civilization, yet there are many peculiarities in the etiquette of Washington which are not applicable to other localities. Among these we may mention the variations in the etiquette of visiting—not as regards the proper hours for making such visits, or the period of their duration, for such things are regulated everywhere by the same rules of common sense, but in so far as relates to certain functionaries, who are precluded by the onerous duties of their respective positions from indulging in the pastimes of fashion and

mixing freely with the outside world. These are the Cabinet Ministers, Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court and Court of Claims, and heads of Bureaux. These several high dignitaries and officials are, by common consent, absolved from all observance of the rules of social etiquette, in so far as regards visiting, and may return the compliment of a visit, come from whom it may, by sending their cards, enclosed in envelopes, either by a servant or by mail. What is perfectly justifiable in gentlemen of this class, however, would be considered quite a solecism if attempted by persons occupying a different position. Representatives of foreign governments have not unfrequently attempted to act in defiance of this established rule, but have invariably failed to secure a recognition of their pretensions. We well remember the rebuke given to Sir John Crampton, several years ago, by a high-toned American lady, then residing in this city, whose mansion near Lafayette square was the resort of all that was most refined and elegant in the Metropolis. The British Plenipotentiary, on hearing of a magnificent *fete* about to be given by the lady in question, had, in the plenitude of his arrogance, sent his card by a valet, in the complacent expectation of being numbered among the invited guests; but our spirited American lady, who was as fully conversant with the *bien-seances* of society as the most pretentious demirep-of fashion that ever figured at Monarchical Courts, not only ignored Sir John Crampton's ex-

istence, but failed to recognize his cringing bow when he ventured to salute her in the streets.

ETIQUETTE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE President of the United States, in consequence of his peculiar position, which does not permit of his participating in the hospitalities of private life, enjoys an almost absolute immunity from the entanglements of etiquette, and yet there are occasions when the Chief Magistrate has more difficulties to contend with, growing out of this delicate question, than he has to encounter in the whole management of our national affairs. We allude to his intercourse with the *Corps Diplomatique*.

The system of public receptions at the White House is so simple and unaffected that all that the President has to do is to take his stand at a certain hour, in the centre of the Blue Room, and with the assistance of the Marshal of the District, who is *ex officio* a sort of master of ceremonies, to be ready to shake hands with the multitudinous crowds which from eight to ten o'clock are ushered into his presence.

Although etiquette or common usage requires the President of the United States to be arrayed on all occasions in a neat suit of black cloth, no rule has ever yet been established to regulate the style of dress of visitors; and these presidential receptions, so

far as outward apparel is concerned, still continue to represent every variety of taste and style—from the home-spun gray to the exquisitely fitting costume of the dainty man of fashion, with the usual assortment of conflicting toilets, hoops, and waterfalls on the part of the ladies.

Nor is etiquette more exacting within the precincts of the White House, on more private occasions, when those who have business with the President are admitted to an audience during certain specified hours in the day. The visitors, without distinction, are ushered into an anti-room adjoining the President's private reception room, and it is the duty of the usher to see that each visitor obtains an interview according to priority of arrival. Members of Congress and Heads of Departments are at all times entitled to precedence, no matter how long a private citizen may have been waiting for an audience. The same rule applies to the various Departments of the Government.

In order to facilitate as much as possible the advancement of the public interest, and to avoid unnecessary delays in the transaction of private business, it has been found expedient of late years to set apart a private day for the reception of foreign ministers, so that both at the Executive Mansion and at the Department of State visitors are no longer subjected, as in days of yore, to the inconvenience of frittering away the best portion of the day in waiting for the departure of some *insouciant* excellency, who may

have been closeted for hours with the President or the Secretary of State discussing Puffendorff on the duty of neutrals.

With regard to the private receptions given by the ladies of the White House, which of late years have become so great a source of attraction, it is unnecessary to prescribe any rules of conduct or deportment further than to enforce the observance of that decorum which governs gentlemen in their intercourse with ladies in private life. Although no invitations are issued to these receptions, more than the notices published in the daily newspapers, it would be a gross violation of etiquette for any one to present himself without having obtained a previous introduction to the ladies, or being, at least, accompanied by some one who has already enjoyed the privileges of a personal acquaintance. It is also proper to remark that, although a motley or uncouth garb may be tolerated at the presidential levees, no person having any pretension to the character of a gentleman would presume to appear at these receptions dressed otherwise than in compliance with the strictest requirements of polite society.

A dinner party at the Presidential Mansion, when confined to American guests, of whatever character or degree, is not attended with any confusion on the score of etiquette, for the relative rank of American dignitaries is easily determined. Cabinet ministers and their wives always take the precedence; the President escorting the wife of the premier to the

banquet table, and the latter performing the same *devoirs* by the President's wife, or any other lady who may happen to be doing the honors of the White House. Next to the Cabinet ministers precedence properly belongs to the judges of the United States Supreme Court, the Lieutenants General, United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives, judges of the Court of Appeals and District Courts, Army and Navy officers, according to their different ranks and seniorities, distinguished strangers from abroad, and private citizens generally according to their various degrees of social importance.

This is the etiquette of Washington with regard to the rules of precedence in polite society, and its provisions can be easily carried out without causing the slightest ripple on the surface of human vanity. What tries the patience of the American Chief Magistrate is how to avoid wounding the fretful sensibilities of the *Corps Diplomatique*, when the sensitive members of that irritable fraternity are brought together on solemn

STATE OCCASIONS.

THE question as to the right of precedence, *le pas*, among the representatives of foreign Governments has been the cause of serious complications and imbroglios at all times and in all countries. At European courts especially, where this *punctilio* is ad-

hered to with infinitely more tenacity than at Washington, the bickerings and exasperations caused by an accidental mistake in settling the relative importance in the rank of certain ambassadors, has been known to cause a disruption of friendly relations between powerful nations, and nearly to involve the whole of Europe in sanguinary wars. Even in our own country, although the pretensions of diplomatic agents have not been so offensively developed, there are many instances on record where social gatherings have been dispersed, and the harmony of convivial meetings disturbed, by the acrimonious feelings engendered by unintentional omissions to recognize the right of precedence in persons of this class, in promiscuous assemblages. We have not forgotten the indignity offered by Count Sartiges to an eminent citizen of Washington, who had failed to cater to the vanity of the ostentatious Frenchman at a *partie du famille*, where etiquette had been, for the time being, entirely set aside. President Taylor was frequently heard to say that he had rather fight the battle of Buena Vista over again than to go through the ordeal of entertaining the *Corps Diplomatique* at a ceremonial dinner. Other Presidents have experienced the same nervousness of feeling on similar occasions; and even Martin Van Buren, who had acquired a perfect understanding of all the idiosyncrasies of diplomatic life during his residence in St. Petersburg, as minister plenipotentiary of the United States, acknowledged to the writer of this, that a

diplomatic state dinner was the greatest affliction that an avenging Providence could try him by.

It would appear that foreigners, on entering the diplomatic career, cease to be rational beings; for with them, even the considerations of friendship, and the endearments of familiar associations are ruthlessly sacrificed to the exactions of an inexorable etiquette. Having had considerable experience in matters of this kind, we will lay down the rules which Washington etiquette requires to be observed in our intercourse with foreigners of this class. Whatever we may say with regard to the *pas de precedence* on the occasion of diplomatic dinners at the White House, is fully applicable to polite society in private life.

The various nationalities of Europe are divided into what is called—first, second, and third rate powers, most of which are represented in Washington by Envoys Extraordinaries and Ministers Plenipotentiaries of an assimilated rank and degree. There are also accredited to this Government the Representatives of Brazil, Mexico, and an inconceivable number of South and Central American Republics. To harmonize the pretensions of the Representatives of these numerous nationalities, has been the study of philosophers, from the days of Themistocles to those of Andrew Jackson, with but little, or no success; until in a happy hour, during the council of Vienna, it was proposed and resolved, that the Senior Ambassador or Plenipotentiary, from the date of appointment to

any court, irrespective of the rank of his country in the scale of nations, should be entitled to precedence, and be known by the title of *Doyen* or Dean. Even this decision failed to settle conflicting claims for diplomatic precedence; for while the right of the Doyen was universally acknowledged as established by indisputable authority, the question still occurred, who was entitled to precedence after the recognition of the *Pater Familiae*.

In Washington the matter has been simplified by awarding precedence to diplomatic representatives, according to their several ranks and dates of appointment. The next in seniority to the Doyen takes the *pas*, and so to the end of the chapter. It is worthy of observation, however, as an illustration of the curious results of this system, that the honor of representing the Corps Diplomatique at Washington, in virtue of *doyenship*, has but too frequently fallen upon individuals whose Governments had but a semi-recognized existence among nations—such as Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Salvador. The rule, however, is universally enforced, and the right of precedence is thus conclusively settled. The Doyen takes possession of the lady of the Presidential Mansion, and the rest of the Envoys Extraordinary follow; not according to the magnitude and importance of their respective Governments, but the date of their arrival in this country. Then follow in succession Ministers Residents, Chargés d’Affaires, first secretaries of legation, second ditto, paid attaches, and non-paid

ditto, all according to the rules of precedence prescribed in regard to the Envoys and Ministers Plenipotentiaries. •

ETIQUETTE IN PRIVATE LIFE.

THE only rules of etiquette required to be observed at evening parties of any sort, is the avoidance of vulgarity in dress and ready adaptation to all the conventionalities of select society. A frock coat is an abomination to be shunned, and a gawky toilet on the part of a lady to be considered as an infallible indication of mental derangement. It is, however, of the highest importance to good breeding, that no gentleman or lady should stop to chat or exchange salutations with any acquaintances who may already be assembled on the floor, before having paid their respects to the lady of the house. At dinner parties, the entertainer must observe the same rules of etiquette, even in a stricter sense, than the dispenser of hospitality at the White House. An Envoy Extraordinary is allowed by courtesy to take precedence of a Cabinet Minister, excepting the Secretary of State; a Minister Resident ranks next to a Judge of the Supreme Court, the Lieutenant General or an Admiral; Major Generals and Commodores take precedence of Charges d'Affaires, while Judges of the Common Courts, and Secretaries of Legation rank next to Brigadier Generals, Captains of the

Navy, and foreigners of distinction, such as noblemen of any grade, who have no official character. In private society, Congressmen have not the same rights of precedence which they exercise in their intercourse with the President and the Heads of Departments. It is customary, however, to place Senators of the United States on the same footing with Major Generals and Commodores; and Members of the Lower House on an equality with officers next in rank to the above. Attaches of Legations are not entitled to any other distinction as regards the right of precedence, than is awarded by common usage to subaltern officers of the army and navy, and private citizens of prominent station in society.

THE UNINITIATED.

IN connection with the etiquette of Washington, a few hints to the uninitiated in the mysteries of a mixed society, may be of some service in preventing those fatal mistakes which frequently occur, especially among foreign ministers, in issuing cards of invitation to their respective *soirees*.

Some years ago a duly accredited minister, representing a great power on this continent, arrived in Washington with his family, hired an elegant mansion, which he furnished in a most costly style, and after a residence of two months in the city, he issued cards of invitation for a *grande soiree dansante*, in-

cluding the names of all those who had thought proper to leave their cards upon the family. Among the latter there were many whose persons had never darkened the thresholds of polite society, and who were as much out of place inside the brilliantly illuminated *salons* of his excellency as a professional gambler or a rum-seller in a clergyman's pulpit. The result of this indiscriminate invitation was a fantastic melange of humanity, such as had never before been witnessed on a similar occasion, embracing not only families of no social standing, but many characters of doubtful reputation.

To avoid blunders of this kind in a community like Washington, where there are so many persons floating on the outskirts of polite society, ready to avail themselves of any chance, however bold or hazardous, to obtrude themselves upon the consideration of the unwary, a stranger, whatever may be his rank or condition, purporting to dispense hospitality to the eligible members of a society which is composed of so many incongruous materials, should consult the initiated in such matters, and submit every card bearing a name not familiar to the *habitudes* of polite society to a rigid examination. This precautionary measure is due to the *elite* among his guests who, notwithstanding our loud talk about republican simplicity of manners, would find it exceedingly inconvenient to be jostled against bill collectors and tavern-keepers, in a place which they have every right to suppose to be inaccessible to such classes of persons.

DEPARTMENT AT MUSICAL SOIREES.

IT has been customary of late years among the *beau monde* of Washington to relieve the monotony of balls and evening dancing parties by the intermixture of musical *soirees* and select readings. At these parties persons are frequently invited on account of their peculiar usefulness, as singers, players, or elocutionists, who may not otherwise possess the *entree* to these select circles of society. It is considered the highest and most unpardonable infringement of etiquette to exhibit any superciliousness in the presence of any gentlemen or lady appertaining to this talented class. It is not only an infringement of etiquette, but positive rudeness for any one to converse or otherwise distract the attention of the company, while the invited artists exercise their talents for the benefit and gratification of those present. Any one capable of committing such a solecism in good breeding is evidently unfit to associate with refined people, and should never again be allowed to darken the door of the house where these vulgarities have been betrayed. We have witnessed so many breaches of decorum on occasions of this kind, that we would have thought our remarks on the etiquette of Washington incomplete without some allusion to the subject.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

HERE is so much of the rough-and-tumble of democracy among the majority of the members of Congress, and so little of that dignity of manners which should characterize men in high stations, that we cannot forbear directing attention to the subject of political good manners. Members of Congress, more than any other class of public men, for they are all the time rehearsing in the presence of vast multitudes, who will be influenced for good or for evil in proportion as they are favorably or unfavorably impressed, should take particular care to fence themselves with decorum against the encroachments of that rudeness which some seem to consider the greatest privilege, as it certainly is the most insidious enemy of democracy. A member of Congress should make every effort to give back to public station that dignity which the elective system insensibly abates, while rendering it only the more needful. It is the most vulgar of fallacies to say that the people make their magistrates because they choose them, and that they will not respect the work of their own hands. The man who is made by votes is sure to be unmade by office. But where, as should be the case, the fitness is in the man, and the popular suffrage but invests with the title, there is a chance that both office and its incumbent shall find the respect which is their due.

CONCLUSION.

IN the foregoing remarks we have purposely abstained elucidating any point of etiquette where the rule is universal, and applicable alike to the polite society of other cities, whether in New York, Paris, London, or Timbuctoo. To tell a man that the etiquette of Washington requires him to be scrupulously neat and clean before he ventures into the presence of ladies, is to suppose that the refined society of other cities is less exacting in regard to those attributes. To prescribe any rule as to the style of dress to be worn in Washington is to convey the impression that what is fashionable in Fifth Avenue and Madison Square is vulgar and objectionable in the *salons* of Washington. It is to be expected that gentlemen will studiously avoid doing here what they would be ostracised for if they attempted to do elsewhere. That they will neither chew tobacco in a lady's drawing-room nor cat fish with their knives, nor swallow the warm water contained in the finger-glasses, nor commit any abomination in short for which they would be scouted at and rebuked in other communities, and about which etiquette contains no rules which are not applicable alike throughout the civilized world.

In conclusion we desire to remind those visitors at the Federal Metropolis, who have been so fortunate

as to participate in the hospitalities of private life, that the rules of etiquette require a card to be left at every house where they have been entertained, and a visit of ceremony to be paid before leaving the city in token of the favors received.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF ALL THE ROOMS, ETC., IN THE CAPITOL.

A.

	Wing.	Floor.	No.
Agricultural Committee			
Room, House.....	House.	1st.	32
Accounts.....	"	1st.	36

B.

Bath Room, House.....	House.	1st.	19
" " Senate	Senate.	1st.	4
Bronze Staircase, House...	House.	1st.	40
" " "	"	2nd.	32
" " Senate...	Senate.	1st.	63
" " "	"	2nd.	34
Bronze Doors.....	House.	2nd.	16

C.

Crypt.....	Old Building,	1st.	1
Court of Claims.....	"	"	10
" Store Rooms....	"	"	11
" Clerk's Offices...	"	"	9
" Library.....	"	"	12
" Judges' Room ..	"	"	13
" Solicitors' "	"	"	14
Committee Room, House..	House.	"	26

	Wing.	Floor.	No.
Committee Room, Senate,..			
Private.....	Senate.	3rd.	28, 29
Claims Committee, House.	House.	1st.	31
“ “ Senate.	Senate.	1st.	60
Capt. Capitol Police Office..	Old Building.	2nd.	14
Clerk House Rep'tives “	House.	“	26
Clerks' Offices.....	“	“	27
Commissioner of Public			
Buildings	Old Building.	“	2, 3
Commissioner of Public			
Buildings Clerk.....	“	“	4
Commerce Commissioner			
of House.....	House.	“	11
Commerce Commissioner			
of Senate.....	Senate.	“	25

D.

Doorkeeper House of Rep-			
sentatives	House.	1st.	29
Document Room of Clerk of			
House of Repre'tives..	“	“	33
Document Room of House			
of Representatives....	Old Building.	2nd.	12
Document Room of Senate.	Senate.	3rd.	31
District of Columbia Com.			
mittee of Senate.....	“	1st.	61
District of Columbia Com-			
mitte of House.....	House.	3rd.	19
Dome.....	Old Building.	3rd.	1
Dome Stairs.....	“	2nd.	2
“ “ 	“	3rd.	7

E.

	Wing.	Floor.	No.
Election Committee of House.....	House.	1st.	22
Entrance to Heating and Ventilating Apparatus.	"	"	34
Entrance to Heating and Ventilating Apparatus.	Senate.	"	59
Enrolled Bills Committee, Senate	"	"	51

F.

Folding Room, House of Rep'tives, Store Rooms.	Old Building.	1st.	15
Folding Room, House of Representatives... ..	"	"	16
Folding Room, House of Rep'tives, Super'dent.	"	"	17
Folding Room, Senate....	Senate.	"	47
Foreign Affairs Committee of Senate.....	"	"	49
Foreign Affairs Committee of House.....	House.	3rd.	8
Finance Committee of Senate	Senate.	2nd.	36

H.

House Stationery Room...	Old Building.	2nd.	10
Hall of Representatives....	House.	"	30
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus of House...	"	1st.	34
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus of Senate..	Senate.	1st.	59

I.

	Wing.	Floor.	No.
Investigation Room.....	House.	1st.	21
Indian Affairs of House...	"	"	37
" " Senate...	Senate.	"	58
Invalid Pensions of House.	House.	3rd.	16

J.

Judiciary Committee of Senate..	Senate.	1st.	55
Judiciary Committee of House.....	House.	3rd.	9
Judges of Supreme Court..	Old Building.	2nd.	5
" Court of Claims.	"	1st.	13

L.

Law Library.....	Old Building.	1st.	8
Library, Court of Claims..	"	"	12
" of Congress, op- posite Rotunda.....	"	2nd.	9
Lighting Apparatus.....	House.	3rd.	10
Ladies' Retiring Room of House.....	"	"	13
Ladies' Retiring Room of Senate	Senate.	"	27
Library of House of Repre- sentatives.....	House.	3rd.	21
Ladies' Reception Room of Senate	Senate.	2nd.	41
Ladies' Reception Room of House.....	House.	"	21

M.

	Wing.	Floor.	No.
Military Affairs of Senate.	Senate.	1st.	57
“ “ House..	House.	2nd.	17
Marshal of District of Columbia.....	Old Building.	“	8
Members Reception Room of House.....	House.	“	24
Marble Room of Senate...	Senate.	“	43
Mileage Committee of House.....	House.	3rd.	20

N.

Naval Affairs of Senate....	Senate.	1st.	56
“ “ House....	House.	2nd.	29

O.

Old Senate Chamber.....	Old Building.	2nd.	7
“ Hall of Representatives	“	“	13
“ Speaker's Room.....	“	“	15

P.

Police Guard Room.....	Old Building.	1st.	2
Post Offices and Post Roads of Senate.....	Senate.	“	48
Post Offices and Post Roads of House.....	House.	“	24
Public B'dings and Grounds of Senate.....	Senate.	3rd.	22
Public B'dings and Grounds of House.....	House.	1st.	25

	Wing.	Floor.	No.
Public Expenditures of House.....	House.	1st.	28
Pensions Committee of Senate.....	Senate.	"	44
Public Lands of Senate....	"	"	45
" " House....	House.	3rd.	12
Private Land Claims of Senate.....	Senate.	1st.	52
Patents Committee of Senate.....	"	3rd.	24
Patents Committee of House.....	House.	1st.	30
Post Office of House of Rep- resentatives.....	"	2nd.	19
Post Office of Senate.....	Senate.	"	39
Private Room.....	House.	"	25
" "	Senate.	"	45
Picture of Western Emigra- tion, by Leutze—West. Gallery Staircase of House.	House.	"	28
Picture of Battle of Chapul- tepec, by Walker—West Gallery of Staircase of Senate.....	Senate.	"	48
Private Passage of House..	House.	"	31
" " Senate.	Senate.	"	35
Photograph Rooms.....	Old Building.	3rd.	5, 6
Pacific Railroad Committee Room.....	Senate.	"	28
Printing Committee of Senate.....	"	"	30
President's Room.....	"	2nd.	44

R.

	Wing.	Floor.	No.
Restaurant of House.....	House.	1st.	18
“ Senate.....	Senate.	“	41
“ “Old Building.		2nd.	2
Revolutionary Claims of Senate	Senate.	1st.	46
Revolutionary Claims of House.....	House.	“	35
Rotunda—Centre of the Capitol.....	Old Building.	2nd.	1
Reporters' Gallery of Senate	Senate.	3rd.	26
“ “ House.	House.	“	14
Revolutionary Pensions of House.....	“	“	17
Roads and Canals of House	“	“	18

S.

Store Rooms of Law Library	Old Building.	1st.	3
Store Rooms of House of Representatives.....	House.	“	20
Store Rooms of House of Representatives.....	“	“	38
Store Rooms of Senate....	Senate.	“	62, 42, 43
“ “ of Supreme Court..	Old Building.	“	5, 6, 7
“ “ House.....	“	2nd.	11
Superintendent of House Folding Room.....	“	1st.	17
Superintendent of Senate Folding Room.....	Senate.	“	50

	Wing.	Floor.	No.
Supreme Court... ..	Old Building.	2nd.	7
“ “ Ante Room..	“	“	6
“ “ Chief Clerk..	“	“	4
“ “ Clerks.....	“	“	3
Stationary Room of House.	“	“	10
“ “ Senate.	Senate.	“	33
Statue of Jefferson, by Crawford, (at the foot of East Gallery Stairs, House.).....	House.	2nd.	18
Statue of Franklin, by Powers, (at the foot of East Gallery Stairs of Senate.).....	Senate.	“	37
Statue of Hancock, by Stone, (at the foot of West Gallery Stairs of Senate.).....	Senate.	“	49
Sergeant-at-Arms of House	House.	“	22
“ “ States.	Senate.	“	40
Speaker's Room.....	House.	“	23
Senate Chamber.....	Senate.	“	33
Secretary of Senate Office.	“	“	46
“ “ Clerks’ “	“	“	47

T.

Territorial Committee of House.....	House.	1st.	27
Territorial Committee of Senate	Senate.	“	53
Telegraph Office, (House Gallery.).....	House.	3rd.	15

U.

	Wing.	Floor.	No.
Upholsterer's Room of House.....	House.	1st.	23

V.

Vice President's Room....	Senate.	2nd.	42
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W.

Water Closets for Gentle- men.....	Senate.	1st.	54
Water Closets for Gentle- men	House.	1st.	39
Ways and Means Commit- tee.....	"	2nd.	20

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